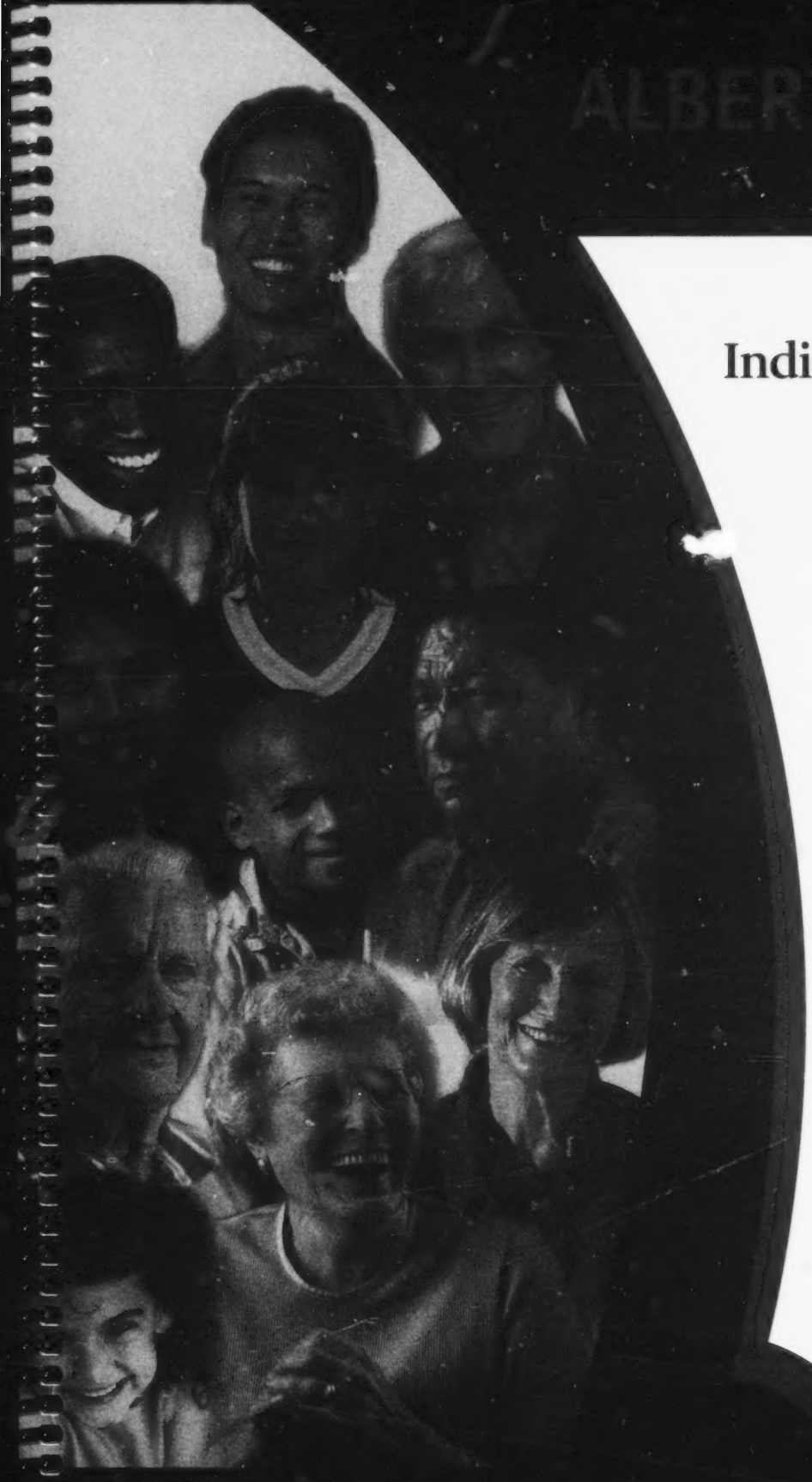

ALBERTA PROFILE

Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

AADAC

Sixth Edition

November 2003

104-03752/

ALBERTA PROFILE

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Sixth Edition

Prepared by:
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November 2003

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge, alphabetically by last name, the assistance of the following individuals and the organizations they represent in the preparation of this report.

Deirdre Ah Shene,	AADAC Resource Development, for editorial direction and assistance.
Marlene Anderson	Alberta Transportation, for providing motor vehicle collision data.
Gail Brese	Alberta Government Services, for providing alcohol, tobacco and drug-related mortality data.
Todd Chorney	Alberta Finance, for providing AADAC population data by town and postal code aggregations.
Ninfa Fernandes	Distress Centre (Calgary), for providing Provincial Gambling Help Line data.
Lisa Gano	Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, for providing alcohol and gambling license and sales data.
Sally Greenhill and Darlene James	AADAC Policy and Business Planning, for editorial direction and assistance.
Terry Lind	AADAC Information Services, for editorial direction and assistance.
Christie Malcolm	AADAC Research Services for providing AADAC client admission data.
Bruce Meyers	Statistics Canada, for providing AADAC and RHA population and demographic data.
Sambhu Nath	Alberta Health and Wellness, for providing alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-related morbidity data.
Rosemary O'Sullivan and Kristin Brewer	AADAC Resource Development, for report design and layout.
Habi Shariff	AADAC Information Services, for administrative support.
Colleen Sultanian and Jayson Johnson	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, for providing Triplicate Prescription Program data.
Wayne Wilson	Alberta Justice, for providing data on alcohol- and drug-related criminal offences.
Donna Zonneveld	AADAC Information Technology Services, for providing AADAC client admission data

INTRODUCTION

Background

Accurate, timely and multifaceted information on the nature, extent and impact of substance use and gambling is essential to understanding addiction. It is also a prerequisite to the development of effective policies and programs. Population surveys help determine use in the population, but do not effectively measure *abuse*. Social and health indicators such as treatment admissions, substance-related deaths, and criminal offences provide a picture of the overall harm caused by substance use and gambling in the community. Prevalence data and specific indicators complement each other and contribute to our knowledge of substance abuse and problem gambling at the local level and across the province.[1]

The *Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction* report compiles data from secondary sources that profile select indicators of alcohol, other drugs and gambling in Alberta. The report presents "ready-to-use" data and is used by the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) to assist with its policy and program planning. This 6th edition is an update of reports produced in 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, and 1999.

The content of this report continues to evolve over time. The fourth edition (1996) included data for regional health authorities (RHAs) and reflected the current framework of collaborative health and social service program delivery. The fifth edition (1999) incorporated information on gambling and was broadened to include provincial-level data on the prevalence, costs and consequences of addiction.

The *Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction* report is organized into five sections: Alcohol, Drugs, Medications, Gambling and Tobacco. AADAC highlights and RHA highlights follow the introduction, and indicator-specific highlights accompany the tables and figures in each section. A glossary of terms, admissions to AADAC, population and other demographic indicators, and summary of indicators are presented in the appendices.

Information in the report is presented by AADAC service area and Regional Health Authority (RHA), with RHA information based on the number of RHAs at the time (i.e., 17 versus current nine). The following is a list of the specific indicators profiled.

- Dollar Sales and Volume of Alcohol Sold
- Density of Retail Liquor Licenses
- Substance-Related Hospital Separations
- Substance-Related Deaths
- Substance-Related Crimes

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[1] Poulin, C. (1997). *Canadian Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (CCENDU). Inaugural national report.* Ottawa, ON: Health Canada.

- Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Collisions
- Drugs Dispensed Under the Triplicate Prescription Program
- Gambling Expenditures
- Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Line
- AADAC Treatment Admissions
- Select Alberta Population Demographics

Limitations

The tables in this report were produced from secondary administrative data rather than from primary research findings. The systems that generated the data were developed for distinct purposes: to arrange and classify the data by various time intervals and age groups. These variations across the different data systems must be considered when reviewing specific indicators.

Secondary data sources continue to be modified and this edition reflects these changes. For example, information on liquor act violations is no longer available and the International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes for substance-related hospital separations and deaths have been expanded. These changes in data can produce substantial variation in rates. Therefore, **data comparisons between this edition and previous editions are NOT recommended.**

To compare across AADAC service areas and RHAs, data are standardized by per capita rates or percentages, and are ranked from high to low. Provincial rates and percentages are calculated by dividing the total occurrence of the select indicator by the total population or population of the relevant age group of interest. These are not averages, and the provincial rate may vary substantially from the AADAC service area or RHA rates. Although standardizing the rates allows for meaningful comparisons over time, it does not allow for definitive conclusions about regional differences.

For the 28 AADAC service areas and 17 RHAs, a rank of one indicates that the rate was the highest among all areas, while a rank of 17 or 28 indicates the lowest calculated rate. Where necessary, rankings have been adjusted to accommodate areas with the same rate.

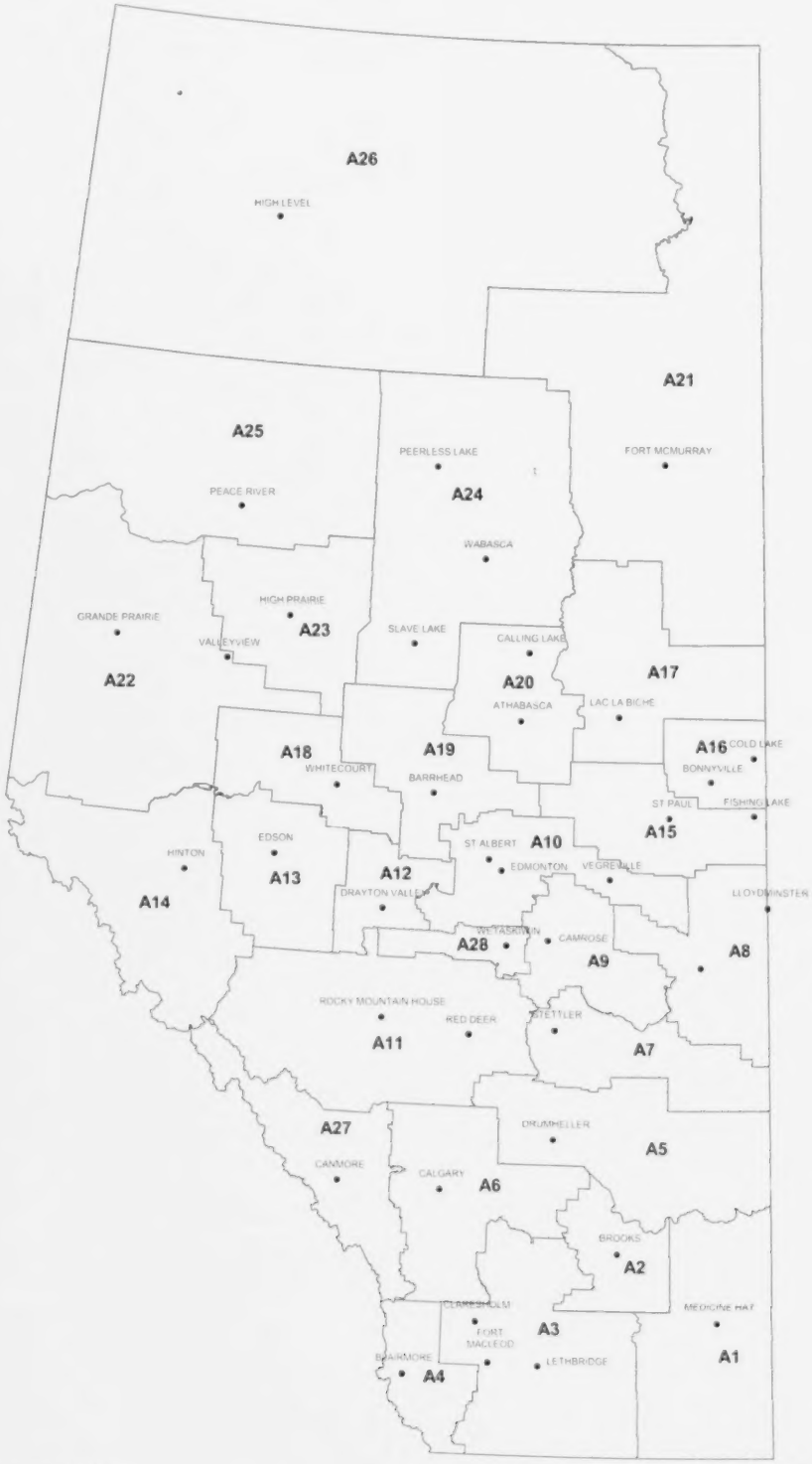
The report does not interpret the differences in rankings from one AADAC service area or RHA to another. Many variables influence the rankings, and it is important to view the information from a local perspective. Local communities vary considerably in their demographic and economic characteristics. Local policies may affect the findings. For instance, reducing impaired driving is a priority for some communities. These communities may dedicate more police resources to the task, affecting the impaired driving rate. The table and figures in the report include limitations that must be kept in mind when considering the data.

AADAC HIGHLIGHTS

- Per capita alcohol sales varied to some extent throughout the province with the Canmore service area showing the highest sales.
- The rate of retail liquor licenses was highest in the Crowsnest Pass service area.
- The rate of alcohol-related criminal offences varied substantially across the province.
- Slave Lake service area had the highest rate of alcohol-related injury and fatality traffic collisions.
- The hospital separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was lowest for the Edmonton service area.
- Separation rates for alcohol-related liver disease and other alcohol-related diagnoses varied across the province.
- Crowsnest Pass service area had alcohol-related death rates more than twice the provincial rate.
- The rate of illicit drug offences was highest in the Fort McMurray service area (more than five times the provincial rate).
- The hospital separation rates for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects and for drug-related poisonings and other diagnoses were generally uniform across the province.
- There were no recorded drug-related deaths in eight of the 28 AADAC service areas.
- The rate of drug prescriptions filled, as monitored by the Triplicate Prescription Program, was highest in the Whitecourt service area.
- Per person expenditures on charity gaming (bingo, raffles and pull tickets) varied substantially across the province.
- Lottery expenditures were highest in the Fort McMurray service area.
- Video lottery terminal (VLT) expenditures were highest in Whitecourt service area.
- Calls to AADAC's Gambling Help Line varied across the province.
- The hospital separation rate for diseases where tobacco was indicated as the major cause was generally uniform across the province.
- The hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was a contributing cause or diseases where tobacco was a major risk factor fluctuated throughout the province.
- The tobacco-related death rate was lowest in Fort McMurray service area.
- Admissions to AADAC of clients concerned about alcohol, other drugs, and/or gambling were lowest in the Wainright service area.

AADAC SERVICE AREA MAP

Code	Name
A1	Medicine Hat
A2	Brooks
A3	Lethbridge
A4	Crowsnest Pass
A5	Drumheller
A6	Calgary
A7	Stettler
A8	Wainwright
A9	Camrose
A10	Edmonton
A11	Red Deer
A12	Drayton Valley
A13	Edson
A14	Hinton
A15	St. Paul
A16	Cold Lake
A17	Lac La Biche
A18	Whitecourt
A19	Barrhead
A20	Athabasca
A21	Fort McMurray
A22	Grande Prairie
A23	High Prairie
A24	Slave Lake
A25	Peace River
A26	High Level
A27	Canmore
A28	Wetaskiwin



RHA HIGHLIGHTS

- Per capita alcohol sales and the density of alcohol retailers varied among RHAs.
- The occurrence rates for alcohol-related criminal offences, including impaired driving, was lowest in the Calgary RHA.
- The rate of alcohol-involved injury and fatality collisions was highest in the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA.
- The hospital separation rate for alcohol-related diagnoses varied throughout the province.
- Northern Lights RHA had the lowest alcohol-related death rate.
- The rate for illicit drug-related offences was highest in the Northern Lights RHA.
- The hospital separation rate for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects varied across RHAs.
- Keeweetinok Lakes RHA had the highest hospital separation rate for drug-related poisonings and other diagnoses.
- There were no recorded drug-related deaths in the Northwestern RHA.
- The rate of monitored prescriptions dispensed was highest in the David Thompson RHA.
- Per person expenditures on charity gaming (bingos, raffles and pull tickets) varied throughout the province.
- Expenditure rates on lotteries were highest in the Northern Lights RHA.
- VLT expenditures were higher in the northern RHAs.
- Calls to AADAC's Gambling Help Line varied across the province.
- The hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was indicated as the major cause or where tobacco was a major risk factor were highest in the Peace River RHA.
- The hospital separation rate for diseases where tobacco was a contributing cause varied across the province.
- The tobacco-related death rate was lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.
- Client admissions to AADAC facilities was highest in the Mistahia RHA.

RHA SERVICE AREA MAP

ALCOHOL

Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

1–ALCOHOL

Alcohol is used by the majority of Albertans, and is responsible for more health, safety and legal consequences than other drugs noted in this report. At the same time, many Albertans benefit from the manufacture, sale and use of alcohol. Alcohol sales also contribute to the provincial economy.

Distribution and Revenue

As of March 31, 2002, 863 retail liquor outlets existed in Alberta. During 2001/02, the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) issued 8,008 licenses for on- and off-premise alcohol sales.[1]

Government revenue from alcohol sales totaled $492 million in 2001/02.[1]

Prevalence

In 2000/2001, 76.6% of Albertans over the age of 12 were current drinkers (had consumed at least one drink in the previous year). This is similar to Canada's national rate of 76.9%. The proportion of heavy drinkers in Alberta is higher than the rest of Canada (22.5% versus 20.1%). Heavy drinking is defined as having consumed five or more drinks on one occasion, 12 or more times in the previous year.[2]

Alberta males are more likely to drink than Alberta females (81.6% versus 71.6%) and they are much more likely to be heavy drinkers (30.9% versus 12.8%).[2]

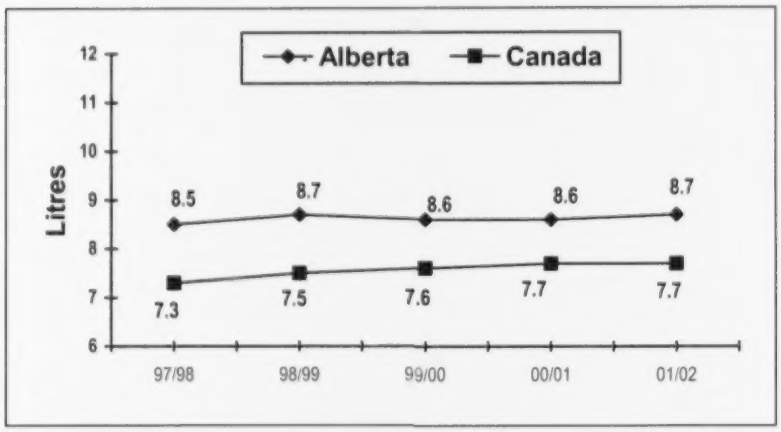
Alcohol is also the drug most commonly used by Alberta youth. Among students in grades 7 to 12 surveyed in 2002, 56.3% reported alcohol use in the previous 12 months. The prevalence of alcohol use increases with age; 17.6% of students in Grade 7 reported using alcohol compared to 81.2% in Grade 12.[3]

Alcohol consumption during pregnancy was reported by 3.9% of women who gave birth in Alberta during 2001.[4]

Consumption

From 1997/98 to 2001/02, per capita consumption of absolute (pure) alcohol by Albertans (age 15 and over) increased from 8.5 litres to 8.7 litres (see).[5] Per capita consumption in 2001/02 was equivalent to approximately 500 standard drinks per person, per year. (The Canadian Guidelines on Low-Risk Drinking define a standard drink as one 341-ml (12-oz.) "regular" strength bottle of beer (5% alcohol), one 142-ml (5-oz.) glass of table wine (12% alcohol), one 43-ml (1.5-oz.) serving of spirits (40% alcohol), or one 85-ml (3-oz.) serving of fortified wine such as sherry or port (18% alcohol).[6]

Figure 1:
Per Capita Consumption of Absolute Alcohol in Alberta, Ages 15+
(1996/97 to 2000/01)



On average, Albertans drink more than the national average. The national per capita consumption level was 7.7 litres in 2001/02. Only the Yukon had higher per capita consumption of alcohol at 12.6 litres.[5]

Per capita consumption rates are based on the litres of alcohol sold. This measure excludes other sources of alcohol such as beer and wine made at home. In 2001, Albertans (aged 18 and over) produced the equivalent of 1.4 million litres of absolute alcohol at home. When home-production of alcohol is included, alcohol consumption increases by 5%.[7]

Consequences

Alcohol has broad impact across society, affecting personal well-being, individual and family relationships, workplace productivity, and community safety. Alcohol is implicated in health problems, domestic violence, injuries, property damage, criminal behaviours and death.

- Among adult Albertans (15 years and older) surveyed in 2000/01, 10.9% were assessed as having probable alcohol dependence (8.2% were slightly probable and 2.7% were highly probable).[2]
- In 2002, 13% of Alberta students (grades 7 to 12) engaged in hazardous or harmful alcohol use. The prevalence of abuse was greater among males, older students and urban students.[3]
- In 2001, 5% of Alberta drivers involved in injury collisions and 21% involved in fatal collisions had consumed alcohol prior to the accident.[8]
- In 2001, 14,555 impaired driving charges were laid in Alberta, a rate of 475 impaired driving charges per 100,000 population. This was higher than the Canadian rate of

291 and was fifth highest behind the Northwest Territories (1,390), the Yukon (1,332), Saskatchewan (714) and Nunavut (568).[9]

- After remaining relatively constant for five years, the number of license suspensions issued for an impaired driving conviction in Alberta declined 11%, from 7,726 in 2001/02 to 6,894 in 2002/03.[10]
- The provincial Medical Examiner reported 76 alcohol-related deaths in 2000. This includes accidental death, suicide and other deaths where alcohol was a contributing factor.[11]
- During 2002, there were 4,842 incidents of family violence in Alberta where the use of alcohol and/or other drugs was reported. This accounts for 53% of all incidents of family violence.[12]
- During 2001/02, 297 incident reports were prepared concerning liquor-related infractions. These included illegal alcohol sales, service to minors, over-service to intoxicated persons, and after-hours liquor.[1]
- In 2002/03, 28,724 clients were admitted to AADAC treatment services. Of these 32% came for concerns related to alcohol alone and another 24% came for concerns related to alcohol combined with other drugs and/or gambling.[13]

Costs

The cost of alcohol use in Alberta was estimated at $749 million in 1992; an amount equal to $285 per Albertan. Productivity losses ($445 million), health care ($124 million) and law enforcement ($111 million) accounted for the majority of total cost.[14]

Attitudes and Opinions

Thirty-eight percent of adult Albertans (aged 18 and over) believe alcohol problems in Alberta are increasing, and 39% perceive alcohol abuse to be a somewhat serious or very serious problem in their community. The majority of Albertans believe that alcohol and drug programs should be increased; 65% favour increased prevention programs and 66% favour increased treatment programs.[15]

Alcohol Indicators

DOLLAR SALES, VOLUME OF ALCOHOL BEVERAGES SOLD AND DENSITY OF RETAIL LICENSES (TABLES 1– 4)

Source:

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC), for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- In some areas of the province (e.g., Banff, Jasper), alcohol sales are influenced by tourism and this will skew the figures upward in terms of volume sold and wholesale value.
- Volume sales data is not the same as total alcohol consumption. Sales and volume refer to alcohol sold by AGLC licensees; total alcohol consumption includes homemade wine and beer, sales in duty free shops and any other unrecorded transactions.[16]
- Approximately 20% of liquor licenses issued in 2001/02 were for retail outlets, including liquor stores, wine stores and hotel off-sales.
- The volume of beer, wine and spirits sold in Alberta totaled 2.7 million hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 100 litres) in 2001/02, with a wholesale value of $1.3 billion.

AADAC Highlights:

- The Canmore and Hinton service areas had the highest alcohol sales per person and Drayton Valley the lowest. More than half (56%) of Canmore area sales were from Banff retailers and the same percentage (56%) of Hinton area sales were from Jasper retailers. Tourism likely influences both Banff and Jasper retail sales.
- The rate of retail liquor licenses was highest in the Crowsnest Pass service area and lowest in Calgary.

RHA Highlights:

- Per capita alcohol sales varied somewhat throughout the province with Northern Lights RHA recording the highest sales, and RHA#5 the lowest.
- East Central RHA had the highest concentration of retail licensees by population and Calgary the lowest.

TABLE 1
DOLLAR SALES AND VOLUME OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SOLD
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/2002
(PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	VOLUME (HECTOLITRES)	SALES ($ WHOLESALE)	RANK
Athabasca	1.05	$493.32	21
Barrhead	0.87	406.37	26
Brooks	1.38	602.64	11
Calgary	1.11	542.20	16
Camrose	0.91	431.27	24
Canmore	3.01	1512.14	1
Cold Lake	1.40	630.82	9
Crowsnest Pass	1.38	617.94	10
Drayton Valley	0.75	343.74	28
Drumheller	0.90	405.79	27
Edmonton	1.15	562.31	15
Edson	1.46	669.47	6
Fort McMurray	1.99	887.76	3
Grande Prairie	1.36	663.97	8
High Level	1.20	586.74	12
High Prairie	1.18	499.59	20
Hinton	2.41	1151.17	2
Lac La Biche	1.18	520.57	18
Lethbridge	0.98	427.67	25
Medicine Hat	1.23	565.51	13
Peace River	1.08	523.71	17
Red Deer	1.21	565.26	14
Slave Lake	1.66	748.76	4
St. Paul	0.99	465.34	23
Stettler	0.95	468.12	22
Wainwright	1.46	702.11	5
Wetaskiwin	1.16	507.92	19
Whitecourt	1.44	668.74	7
Province	1.17	$561.83	

TABLE 2
DOLLAR SALES AND VOLUME OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SOLD
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/2002
(PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	VOLUME (HECTOLITRES)	SALES ($ WHOLESALE)	RANK
Chinook	1.03	$451.44	15
Palliser	1.26	574.24	7
Headwaters	1.50	717.99	2
Calgary	1.13	556.82	11
RHA #5	0.86	362.07	17
David Thompson	1.19	557.51	10
East Central	1.17	559.54	9
Westview	1.29	612.19	5
Crossroads	1.16	524.15	13
Capital	1.17	573.35	8
Aspen	0.92	422.67	16
Lakeland	1.14	527.05	12
Mistahia	1.33	647.25	4
Peace	1.11	519.75	14
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.57	691.68	3
Northern Lights	1.99	887.63	1
Northwestern	1.21	588.05	6
Province	1.17	$561.83	

TABLE 3
RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND-POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	LICENSE RATE	RANK
Athabasca	1.75	3
Barrhead	1.36	11
Brooks	1.14	17
Calgary	0.40	28
Camrose	1.68	5
Canmore	1.23	15
Cold Lake	1.10	18
Crowsnest Pass	2.24	1
Drayton Valley	0.89	22
Drumheller	1.52	6
Edmonton	0.44	27
Edson	1.02	20
Fort McMurray	0.70	24
Grande Prairie	1.03	19
High Level	1.33	12
High Prairie	1.49	8
Hinton	1.74	4
Lac La Biche	1.30	13
Lethbridge	0.69	25
Medicine Hat	0.68	26
Peace River	1.27	14
Red Deer	0.84	23
Slave Lake	1.45	9
St. Paul	1.83	2
Stettler	1.41	10
Wainwright	1.52	7
Wetaskiwin	0.96	21
Whitecourt	1.23	16
Province	0.64	

TABLE 4
RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	LICENSE RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.79	14
Palliser	0.82	13
Headwaters	1.02	9
Calgary	0.37	17
RHA #5	1.22	6
David Thompson	0.85	12
East Central	1.60	1
Westview	0.97	11
Crossroads	1.03	8
Capital	0.40	16
Aspen	1.18	7
Lakeland	1.29	4
Mistahia	1.01	10
Peace	1.49	3
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.54	2
Northern Lights	0.70	15
Northwestern	1.26	5
Province	0.64	

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES (TABLES 5-8)

Source:

Alberta Justice, Public Security Division, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- *Impaired Driving* includes impaired operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft.
- Data represent the actual offences or charges laid, as reported by RCMP and municipal police forces to Statistics Canada. These data may reflect variations in law enforcement practices and staffing within local communities. These limitations should be noted when comparing between the different AADAC Service areas and between the different RHAs.
- An offence refers to an unlawful act by an individual. Offences are categorized by type according to federal and provincial statutes. The data do not reflect the outcome of reported cases with regard to their disposition by the courts.
- With the exception of the impaired driving, it is not known to what extent alcohol was involved in an offence. It is widely believed among police personnel that a large proportion of violent and property crime is associated with alcohol use, although establishing a causal relationship is very difficult. Offence rates likely underestimate the extent of alcohol involvement.[17]
- In 2001, there were 69,582 alcohol or drug-related offences in Alberta. Twenty percent (20%) were for impaired driving, 1% for refusal to provide a breath sample, 25% for disturbing the peace, 4% for sexual assault, and 40% for non-sexual assault.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate for impaired driving and failure/refusal to provide a breath sample was highest in the Slave Lake service area and lowest in Calgary.
- Disturbing the peace, non-sexual assault and sexual assault charges (alcohol-related) was highest for the High Prairie service area and lowest in the Medicine Hat service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate for impaired driving and failure/refusal to provide a breath sample was highest in the Northwestern RHA and lowest in Calgary.
- Disturbing the peace, non-sexual assault and sexual assault charges (alcohol-related) was also highest for Northwestern RHA and lowest in Calgary.

TABLE 5
IMPAIRED DRIVING AND FAILURE/REFUSAL TO PROVIDE A BREATH SAMPLE
REPORTED OFFENCES BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	IMPAIRED DRIVING	REFUSE BREATH SAMPLE	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	14.52	0.64	15.16	9
Barrhead	6.07	0.37	6.44	24
Brooks	10.45	0.34	10.80	14
Calgary	3.39	0.09	3.48	28
Camrose	8.07	0.19	8.26	20
Canmore	11.92	0.26	12.18	12
Cold Lake	13.71	0.14	13.85	10
Crowsnest Pass	10.13	0.33	10.47	17
Drayton Valley	8.24	0.08	8.32	19
Drumheller	7.51	0.27	7.78	21
Edmonton	3.83	0.12	3.95	27
Edson	16.57	0.93	17.50	7
Fort McMurray	20.79	1.25	22.04	3
Grande Prairie	12.66	0.88	13.54	11
High Level	16.15	1.75	17.90	6
High Prairie	27.53	1.33	28.86	2
Hinton	16.93	0.52	17.45	8
Lac La Biche	10.29	0.39	10.68	16
Lethbridge	6.55	0.19	6.73	23
Medicine Hat	3.94	0.20	4.14	26
Peace River	10.38	0.34	10.72	15
Red Deer	9.94	0.40	10.34	18
Slave Lake	30.32	1.97	32.28	1
St. Paul	10.17	0.80	10.97	13
Stettler	4.94	0.35	5.29	25
Wainwright	6.85	0.26	7.11	22
Wetaskiwin	21.23	0.68	21.91	4
Whitecourt	20.69	1.08	21.77	5
Province	5.95	0.23	6.17	

TABLE 6
IMPAIRED DRIVING AND FAILURE/REFUSAL TO PROVIDE A BREATH SAMPLE
REPORTED OFFENCES BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	IMPAIRED DRIVING	REFUSE BREATH SAMPLE	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	7.09	0.21	7.30	9
Palliser	5.73	0.23	5.96	14
Headwaters	8.46	0.23	8.70	12
Calgary	2.94	0.03	2.97	17
RHA #5	9.84	1.13	10.97	7
David Thompson	11.23	0.42	11.65	8
East Central	6.89	0.25	7.15	15
Westview	10.14	0.38	10.52	11
Crossroads	14.60	0.41	15.00	5
Capital	3.29	0.08	3.37	16
Aspen	9.88	0.51	10.39	13
Lakeland	9.73	0.50	10.23	10
Mistahia	12.36	0.79	13.14	6
Peace	18.52	1.10	19.62	4
Keeweetinok Lakes	23.14	1.12	24.27	2
Northern Lights	20.78	1.25	22.04	3
Northwestern	21.86	1.93	23.79	1
Province	5.95	0.23	6.17	

TABLE 7
DISTURBING THE PEACE, NON-SEXUAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
REPORTED OFFENCES BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	DISTURBING THE PEACE	NON- SEXUAL ASSAULT	SEXUAL ASSAULT	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	10.75	16.08	1.84	28.66	18
Barrhead	5.04	8.42	0.96	14.41	23
Brooks	28.75	15.63	1.48	45.85	7
Calgary	1.72	9.10	0.85	11.67	25
Camrose	8.07	8.91	1.00	17.98	20
Canmore	18.88	16.94	2.00	37.81	15
Cold Lake	18.82	19.44	1.62	39.89	11
Crowsnest Pass	19.60	18.27	1.50	39.37	13
Drayton Valley	7.27	9.51	1.06	17.83	21
Drumheller	6.62	8.99	0.98	16.58	22
Edmonton	2.76	9.64	1.06	13.45	24
Edson	22.35	20.48	1.02	43.85	9
Fort McMurray	43.01	34.28	2.35	79.64	4
Grande Prairie	24.91	17.43	1.57	43.90	8
High Level	36.30	28.06	3.08	67.44	5
High Prairie	64.93	68.74	3.81	137.48	1
Hinton	22.05	16.15	1.22	39.41	12
Lac La Biche	14.85	28.66	2.35	45.86	6
Lethbridge	13.99	16.91	1.48	32.37	16
Medicine Hat	1.46	7.23	0.80	9.49	28
Peace River	14.47	15.83	1.61	31.90	17
Red Deer	14.10	11.58	1.10	26.78	19
Slave Lake	72.94	56.49	4.24	133.68	2
St. Paul	15.23	21.27	2.67	39.18	14
Stettler	3.81	6.28	1.34	11.44	26
Wainwright	4.32	5.63	0.64	10.58	27
Wetaskiwin	59.32	43.96	2.87	106.15	3
Whitecourt	16.80	22.06	2.88	41.74	10
Province	7.32	11.83	1.14	20.29	

TABLE 8
DISTURBING THE PEACE, NON-SEXUAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
REPORTED OFFENCES BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	DISTURBING THE PEACE	NON- SEXUAL ASSAULT	SEXUAL ASSAULT	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	15.21	17.84	1.46	34.50	9
Palliser	8.13	9.23	0.99	18.35	14
Headwaters	11.91	11.30	1.33	24.54	12
Calgary	0.37	8.73	0.82	9.93	17
RHA #5	21.37	16.03	1.31	38.71	7
David Thompson	18.33	15.79	1.35	35.46	8
East Central	5.49	6.61	0.86	12.95	15
Westview	12.56	13.12	1.11	26.79	11
Crossroads	28.54	19.03	1.50	49.06	5
Capital	1.70	9.33	1.03	12.06	16
Aspen	10.08	11.19	1.58	22.85	13
Lakeland	13.19	18.38	1.75	33.31	10
Mistahia	22.75	17.25	1.49	41.48	6
Peace	29.26	25.19	3.20	57.65	4
Keeweetinok Lakes	48.89	52.09	3.02	104.00	2
Northern Lights	43.00	34.27	2.35	79.63	3
Northwestern	68.52	50.95	3.70	123.16	1
Province	7.32	11.83	1.14	20.29	

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (TABLES 9-10)

Source:

Alberta Transportation, Transportation Safety Services for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent the number of motor vehicle collisions in which persons were killed or injured as a result of the incident. **They do not represent the number of persons who sustained an injury or were killed.**
- Data represent single or multiple vehicle collisions and therefore may involve more than one driver under the influence of alcohol.
- Risk of traffic collision varies greatly between service areas due to such factors as accessibility to major highways, variations in traffic density and driving patterns. For these reasons, comparing service areas should be done with caution.
- Service areas with smaller populations are more subject to chance variation because there are fewer injury or fatality collisions. Therefore, the alcohol-related traffic collision percentages for the less populated service areas are not as reliable as those for the more populated service centres.
- In 2001, there were 28,953 drivers involved in injury and fatality collisions in Alberta; 5.2% of drivers involved in casualty collisions were judged to have consumed alcohol before the accident.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of injury and fatality causing collisions involving drivers who had consumed alcohol or were impaired was highest in the Slave Lake service area and lowest in the Barrhead service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate of alcohol-involved injury and fatality collisions was highest in the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA.

TABLE 9
INJURY AND FATALITY COLLISIONS INVOLVING
DRIVERS WHO HAVE CONSUMED ALCOHOL OR WERE IMPAIRED
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	% INJURY COLLISIONS	% FATALITY COLLISIONS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	8.2%	25.0%	0.83	15
Barrhead	5.8	20.0	0.37	28
Brooks	8.3	28.6	1.19	7
Calgary	5.3	17.5	0.52	26
Camrose	8.7	60.0	0.93	11
Canmore	10.1	0.0	0.87	13
Cold Lake	6.4	0.0	0.53	25
Crowsnest Pass	7.8	33.3	0.75	18
Drayton Valley	8.6	0.0	0.59	24
Drumheller	7.8	18.2	0.67	19
Edmonton	2.5	14.0	0.61	23
Edson	5.9	0.0	0.65	21
Fort McMurray	7.8	27.8	1.22	6
Grande Prairie	8.2	6.3	1.17	9
High Level	12.4	50.0	1.25	5
High Prairie	17.4	20.0	1.91	2
Hinton	3.5	50.0	0.61	22
Lac La Biche	9.2	57.1	1.43	3
Lethbridge	6.2	20.0	0.75	17
Medicine Hat	5.4	5.9	0.76	16
Peace River	7.1	25.0	0.83	14
Red Deer	5.2	10.3	0.67	20
Slave Lake	19.6	17.6	2.59	1
St. Paul	9.8	22.2	1.17	8
Stettler	5.4	0.0	0.42	27
Wainwright	7.8	11.8	0.87	12
Wetaskiwin	12.9	25.0	1.05	10
Whitecourt	7.4	44.4	1.30	4
Province	5.0%	21.0%	0.66	

TABLE 10
INJURY AND FATALITY COLLISIONS INVOLVING DRIVERS WHO HAVE CONSUMED ALCOHOL OR WERE IMPAIRED REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001 (RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	% INJURY COLLISIONS	% FATALITY COLLISIONS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	5.8%	20.6%	0.73	12
Palliser	6.2	15.2	0.89	8
Headwaters	8.4	10.0	0.65	13
Calgary	5.0	17.9	0.49	17
RHA #5	11.1	22.2	1.06	5
David Thompson	5.8	11.5	0.75	11
East Central	8.0	26.7	0.83	10
Westview	7.1	23.3	0.86	9
Crossroads	8.3	0.0	0.62	15
Capital	2.2	11.3	0.56	16
Aspen	6.8	26.7	0.63	14
Lakeland	8.7	24.1	0.97	7
Mistahia	8.1	7.7	1.09	4
Peace	8.7	50.0	0.99	6
Keeweetinok Lakes	19.3	15.4	2.49	1
Northern Lights	7.8	27.8	1.22	3
Northwestern	12.4	50.0	1.26	2
Province	5.0%	21.0%	0.66	

ALCOHOL-RELATED DISEASES (TABLES 11-14)

Source:

Alberta Health and Wellness, Health Accountability Division, for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Alcoholic Psychosis* includes alcohol withdrawal delirium, alcohol amnestic syndrome, other alcoholic dementia, alcohol withdrawal hallucinations, idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication, alcoholic jealousy and other specified and unspecified alcohol psychoses.
- *Alcohol Dependence* includes acute alcoholic intoxication, and other unspecified alcohol dependence.
- *Alcohol Abuse* includes drunkenness, excessive drinking, hangover and inebriety.
- *Toxic Effects* include excessive blood levels and effects of ethyl, methyl and isopropyl alcohol, fuel oil and other specified and unspecified alcohol, and accidental poisonings by alcoholic beverages, other and unspecified ethyl alcohol and its products, methyl and isopropyl alcohol.
- *Liver Damage* includes alcoholic fatty liver and alcoholic liver disease unspecified, as well as chronic liver disease and cirrhosis that may be attributed to alcohol use.
- *Other Alcohol-Related Diagnoses* include pellagra, alcohol cardiomyopathy and other physical effects, fetal alcohol syndrome, and alcohol-related complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-partum. This diagnosis group also includes other diseases that may be attributed to alcohol use such as cancers of the liver and breast, diseases of the esophagus and pancreas, testicular dysfunction, epilepsy and gastritis.
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of a patient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year.
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. Alcoholic psychosis, alcohol dependence, alcohol abuse, and toxic effects separations are explicitly attributed to alcohol use. Liver damage and other alcohol-related separations also include diseases that may be attributed to alcohol use.
- Health disorders diagnosed as alcohol-related occur in relatively small numbers in relation to the total population and tend to be erratic geographically and over time.

- In 2000/01, there were 7,353 alcohol-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta.

AADAC Highlights:

- The separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the High Prairie service area and lowest for the Edmonton service area.
- The separation rate for alcohol-related liver disease and other related diagnoses was highest in Lac La Biche and lowest in Drayton Valley.

RHA Highlights:

- The separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Peace River RHA and lowest for the Capital RHA.
- The separation rate for alcohol-related liver disease and other-related diagnoses was highest for the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest for the Calgary RHA.

TABLE 11
ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE	ALCOHOL ABUSE	TOXIC EFFECTS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	0.64	0.64	0.92	0.09	2.30	10
Barrhead	0.51	0.92	0.33	0.04	1.80	17
Brooks	0.06	.48	0.45	0.00	1.99	13
Calgary	0.20	0.39	0.32	0.03	0.93	26
Camrose	0.19	1.28	0.31	0.03	1.81	16
Canmore	0.77	0.72	0.26	0.15	1.89	15
Cold Lake	0.57	1.58	0.38	0.14	2.67	8
Crowsnest Pass	1.33	1.41	0.17	0.08	2.99	6
Drayton Valley	0.25	0.76	0.21	0.00	1.23	24
Drumheller	0.31	1.79	0.13	0.13	2.37	9
Edmonton	0.26	0.29	0.19	0.01	0.75	28
Edson	0.00	0.93	0.56	0.09	1.58	21
Fort McMurray	0.31	0.73	0.40	0.09	1.53	23
Grande Prairie	0.29	1.14	0.29	0.03	1.76	19
High Level	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.08	3.33	4
High Prairie	1.16	1.33	0.91	0.08	3.48	1
Hinton	0.35	0.87	0.35	0.00	1.56	22
Lac La Biche	0.65	1.17	0.13	0.13	2.08	12
Lethbridge	0.25	0.95	0.56	0.03	1.78	18
Medicine Hat	0.17	1.48	0.33	0.00	1.98	14
Peace River	0.93	1.80	0.63	0.05	3.41	2
Red Deer	0.31	1.01	0.31	0.01	1.64	20
Slave Lake	0.62	1.35	0.21	0.10	2.28	11
St. Paul	0.84	1.22	0.89	0.09	3.05	5
Stettler	0.14	0.42	0.21	0.00	0.78	27
Wainwright	0.20	0.76	0.23	0.03	1.22	25
Wetaskiwin	0.64	2.00	0.68	0.05	3.37	3
Whitecourt	0.50	1.66	0.65	0.00	2.81	7
Province	0.28	0.60	0.31	0.03	1.22	

TABLE 12

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED LIVER DISEASES AND OTHER DIAGNOSES
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS	LIVER DAMAGE	OTHER RELATED DIAGNOSES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	0.09	0.18	0.18	2.30	2.76	9
Barrhead	0.04	0.55	0.15	2.02	2.76	8
Brooks	0.00	0.28	0.51	2.27	3.07	7
Calgary	0.03	0.13	0.09	1.40	1.65	26
Camrose	0.00	0.37	0.03	2.06	2.46	12
Canmore	0.05	0.00	0.15	2.00	2.20	16
Cold Lake	0.05	0.29	0.05	1.67	2.05	19
Crowsnest Pass	0.17	0.42	0.33	2.57	3.49	5
Drayton Valley	0.08	0.08	0.17	1.06	1.39	28
Drumheller	0.04	0.40	0.49	1.30	2.24	14
Edmonton	0.03	0.17	0.16	1.26	1.61	27
Edson	0.00	0.00	0.37	1.77	2.14	18
Fort McMurray	0.00	0.15	0.27	1.80	2.23	15
Grande Prairie	0.07	0.10	0.09	1.48	1.74	25
High Level	0.08	0.17	0.08	1.67	2.00	21
High Prairie	0.08	0.17	0.58	2.99	3.81	4
Hinton	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.82	1.91	23
Lac La Biche	0.00	0.39	0.39	3.52	4.30	1
Lethbridge	0.06	0.24	0.39	1.99	2.68	10
Medicine Hat	0.06	0.26	0.24	2.09	2.65	11
Peace River	0.00	0.05	0.39	1.36	1.80	24
Red Deer	0.08	0.07	0.12	1.99	2.26	13
Slave Lake	0.00	0.10	0.21	2.79	3.10	6
St. Paul	0.05	0.19	0.37	3.66	4.26	2
Stettler	0.00	0.07	0.14	1.84	2.05	20
Wainwright	0.03	0.12	0.09	1.75	1.98	22
Wetaskiwin	0.09	0.27	0.50	3.05	3.92	3
Whitecourt	0.00	0.14	0.36	1.66	2.16	17
Province	0.04	0.16	0.16	1.55	1.90	

TABLE 13
ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE	ALCOHOL ABUSE	TOXIC EFFECTS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.36	0.95	0.52	0.03	1.87	8
Palliser	0.14	1.45	0.36	0.00	1.95	7
Headwaters	0.50	0.82	0.25	0.11	1.67	10
Calgary	0.18	0.36	0.32	0.01	0.87	16
RHA #5	0.37	1.36	0.35	0.23	2.30	6
David Thompson	0.32	1.00	0.30	0.01	1.63	12
East Central	0.19	0.91	0.26	0.03	1.38	14
Westview	0.15	0.51	0.23	0.01	0.90	15
Crossroads	0.53	1.78	0.56	0.03	2.90	3
Capital	0.27	0.25	0.19	0.01	0.72	17
Aspen	0.39	0.78	0.41	0.05	1.63	11
Lakeland	0.58	1.42	0.51	0.08	2.60	5
Mistahia	0.30	1.13	0.34	0.03	1.80	9
Peace	1.16	2.04	0.72	0.11	4.02	1
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.95	1.36	0.47	0.06	2.84	4
Northern Lights	0.31	0.73	0.40	0.09	1.53	13
Northwestern	1.26	1.18	0.76	0.08	3.28	2
Province	0.28	0.60	0.31	0.03	1.22	

TABLE 14
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED LIVER DISEASES AND OTHER DIAGNOSES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/2002
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS	LIVER DAMAGE	OTHER RELATED DIAGNOSES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.08	0.24	0.38	2.09	2.78	5
Palliser	0.04	0.26	0.30	2.08	2.69	6
Headwaters	0.02	0.08	0.12	2.03	2.27	7
Calgary	0.03	0.10	0.09	1.31	1.56	17
RHA #5	0.05	0.16	0.39	2.23	2.97	4
David Thompson	0.09	0.05	0.12	1.98	2.25	8
East Central	0.01	0.10	0.08	1.89	2.19	11
Westview	0.01	0.03	0.14	1.41	1.62	15
Crossroads	0.12	0.22	0.41	2.34	3.09	3
Capital	0.03	0.12	0.16	1.21	1.57	16
Aspen	0.03	0.21	0.19	1.65	2.20	10
Lakeland	0.04	0.11	0.26	2.90	3.39	2
Mistahia	0.06	0.03	0.13	1.44	1.74	14
Peace	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.65	1.98	13
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.06	0.18	0.41	3.02	3.67	1
Northern Lights	0.00	0.09	0.27	1.80	2.23	9
Northwestern	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.68	2.02	12
Province	0.04	0.16	0.16	1.55	1.90	

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS (TABLES 15-16)

Source:

Alberta Government Services, Registries and Consumer Services, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10-CM) including: alcoholic psychoses and dependence, chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and hepatitis.
- Alcohol-related deaths tend to be under-reported. The primary cause of death may be listed as something other than alcohol, and alcohol may not be recorded as a secondary or contributing cause.
- Deaths reported by the provincial medical examiner are a key source of information. However, not all deaths are investigated, and in some instances, alcohol may be implicated (e.g., in suicide) but is not listed as a complicating, contributing, or causal factor.
- In 2001, Registries and Consumer Services reported 7,133 substance-related deaths (excluding separations for non-residents of Alberta). Ten per cent (10%) were due to alcohol abuse.

AADAC Highlights:

- The alcohol-related death rate was highest in the Crowsnest Pass service area and was more than twice the provincial rate. The lowest rate was in Fort McMurray.

RHA Highlights:

- The alcohol-related death rate was highest in the Chinook RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 15
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Athabasca	0.37	7
Barrhead	0.55	2
Brooks	0.28	13
Calgary	0.28	14
Camrose	0.22	19
Canmore	0.46	3
Cold Lake	0.19	22
Crowsnest Pass	0.66	1
Drayton Valley	0.21	20
Drumheller	0.40	6
Edmonton	0.33	10
Edson	0.28	15
Fort McMurray	0.06	28
Grande Prairie	0.24	18
High Level	0.17	23
High Prairie	0.41	4
Hinton	0.09	27
Lac La Biche	0.26	16
Lethbridge	0.40	5
Medicine Hat	0.30	12
Peace River	0.15	24
Red Deer	0.24	17
Slave Lake	0.21	21
St. Paul	0.33	9
Stettler	0.35	8
Wainwright	0.09	26
Wetaskiwin	0.32	11
Whitecourt	0.14	25
Province	0.30	

TABLE 16
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Chinook	0.44	1
Palliser	0.30	6
Headwaters	0.37	2
Calgary	0.28	9
RHA #5	0.37	3
David Thompson	0.24	12
East Central	0.19	14
Westview	0.27	10
Crossroads	0.25	11
Capital	0.33	5
Aspen	0.30	7
Lakeland	0.33	4
Mistahia	0.24	13
Peace	0.17	16
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.30	8
Northern Lights	0.06	17
Northwestern	0.17	15
Province	0.30	

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ILLICIT DRUGS

Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

2–ILLICIT DRUGS

Illicit or "street" drugs are substances that are manufactured, imported, distributed or held unlawfully. This includes plant-based drugs like cannabis, cocaine and heroin, as well as chemical substances such as LSD, ecstasy and speed (methamphetamine). Although illegal drug use affects a smaller proportion of the Alberta population, its consequences are similar to those of alcohol use in terms of intoxication and adverse consequences.

Prevalence

The most popular illicit drug in Alberta is cannabis (marijuana, hashish). In 1998, 10% of adults (18 and older) were current users, and 3% said they used cannabis one or more times per week.[1] In 2002, 28% of junior and senior high school students in Alberta had used cannabis in the previous year and 6% showed more than one sign of cannabis dependence.[2]

The prevalence of other illicit drug use in Alberta is relatively low. Among adults, less than 2% report the use of cocaine/crack, hallucinogens like LSD, or heroin.[1] Among Alberta students, 13.8% reported using one or more illicit drugs (e.g., magic mushrooms, club drugs, uppers, cocaine) in the previous year.[3]

Among women who gave birth in Alberta during 2001, 1.9% reported using illicit drugs during their pregnancy.[4]

Consequences

Drug problems occur at all levels of society throughout the province.

- In 2002, 39.0% of all positive HIV serological tests in Alberta listed injection drug use as a reported risk factor.[5]
- In 2000, the Chief Medical Examiner in Alberta investigated 205 deaths that were drug-related and 49 that were drug- and alcohol-related. These included suicides resulting from overdose or poisoning, accidental deaths involving the use of drugs and/or alcohol, deaths directly caused by substance use, and deaths where drugs and/or alcohol were contributing factors.[6]
- During 2001 there were 7,211 drug offences in Alberta, including possession, trafficking and importation. Alberta had a lower drug offence rate than the rest of Canada (235 per 100,000 of the population versus 296). Cannabis possession accounted for half (52%) of all drug offences in Alberta.[7]
- Between April 2001 and March 2002, the needle exchange programs in Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge exchanged 1.5 million needles.[8]
- In 2002/03, 32% of AADAC clients were admitted to treatment for concerns about their drug use and 24% were admitted for concerns about their use of other drugs in combination with alcohol and/or gambling.[9]

Costs

The economic and social costs of illicit drug use in Alberta were estimated at $135 million in 1992. This was equal to $51 per person. Most of these costs derive from productivity losses due to death and disability ($88 million), followed by law-enforcement costs for police services, courts, corrections, customs and excise ($30 million).[10]

Attitudes and Opinions

More than half (56%) of adult Albertans (aged 18 and over) believe problems associated with drugs are increasing in Alberta and 39% perceive drug abuse to be a somewhat or very serious problem in their community.[11]

Illicit Drug Indicators

DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES (TABLE 17-18)

Source:

Alberta Justice, Public Security Division, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data presented are the actual number of offences or charges laid, as reported by RCMP and municipal police forces to Statistics Canada. These data may reflect variations in law enforcement practices and staffing differences in local communities. These limitations should be noted when comparing AADAC service areas or RHAs.
- An offence refers to an unlawful act by an individual. Offences are categorized by type according to federal and provincial statutes. The data do not reflect the outcome of reported offences in regards to their disposition by the courts.
- In 2002, there were 69,582 alcohol or drug-related offences in Alberta. Cannabis and other drug-related offences (possession/trafficking) accounted for 10% of these offences.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of drug-related offences was highest in the Fort McMurray service area at more than five times the provincial rate. The lowest rate was in the Stettler area.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate for drug-related offences was highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in the Capital RHA.

TABLE 17
CANNABIS AND OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS
REPORTED OFFENCES BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CANNABIS	OTHER DRUGS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	2.48	0.83	3.31	19
Barrhead	1.95	0.22	2.17	25
Brooks	3.69	1.88	5.57	10
Calgary	1.68	0.74	2.41	23
Camrose	4.55	1.03	5.58	9
Canmore	5.01	2.10	7.11	5
Cold Lake	3.06	1.58	4.63	13
Crowsnest Pass	5.15	0.75	5.90	7
Drayton Valley	3.25	1.39	4.65	12
Drumheller	3.08	1.03	4.11	15
Edmonton	1.29	0.95	2.23	24
Edson	4.00	1.68	5.68	8
Fort McMurray	11.97	4.85	16.82	1
Grande Prairie	3.82	1.29	5.12	11
High Level	5.75	0.42	6.16	6
High Prairie	5.97	2.49	8.46	4
Hinton	7.47	3.56	11.02	2
Lac La Biche	2.48	0.26	2.74	21
Lethbridge	2.36	0.28	2.64	22
Medicine Hat	1.52	0.35	1.87	26
Peace River	2.39	0.44	2.83	20
Red Deer	2.83	0.90	3.73	17
Slave Lake	3.10	0.52	3.62	18
St. Paul	2.76	1.08	3.84	16
Stettler	1.55	0.28	1.84	28
Wainwright	1.63	0.20	1.84	27
Wetaskiwin	3.46	1.05	4.51	14
Whitecourt	4.97	3.53	8.51	3
Province	2.14	0.92	3.06	

TABLE 18
CANNABIS AND OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS
REPORTED OFFENCES BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CANNABIS	OTHER DRUGS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	2.69	0.32	3.01	14
Palliser	2.06	0.74	2.80	15
Headwaters	2.63	0.76	3.39	11
Calgary	1.64	0.78	2.42	16
RHA #5	3.34	0.58	3.91	10
David Thompson	3.01	0.92	3.93	9
East Central	2.69	0.55	3.25	13
Westview	3.00	1.32	4.32	7
Crossroads	3.59	1.40	4.99	4
Capital	1.15	1.00	2.14	17
Aspen	3.06	0.89	3.95	8
Lakeland	2.44	0.86	3.30	12
Mistahia	3.48	1.22	4.70	6
Peace	4.13	0.72	4.85	5
Keeweetinok Lakes	3.91	1.72	5.62	3
Northern Lights	11.96	4.85	16.82	1
Northwestern	6.31	0.59	6.89	2
Province	2.14	0.92	3.06	

DRUG-RELATED DISEASES (TABLES 19-22)

Source:

Alberta Health and Wellness, Health Accountability Division, for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Drug Psychosis* includes withdrawal delirium, hallucinations, and other specified and unspecified drug psychoses.
- *Drug Dependence* includes other unspecified drug dependence.
- *Drug Abuse* includes excessive intoxication, acute intoxication reaction and non-dependent drug use.
- *Toxic Effects* include the effects of non petroleum-based solvents, other medicinal substances, and other drugs and substances that are chiefly non-medical in source.
- *Drug Poisoning* includes poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics, sedatives, hypnotics, other psychotropic agents, or other medicinal substances, either accidental or purposeful.
- *Other Drug-Related Diagnoses* include fetal damage, newborn withdrawal syndrome, and complications during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum, polyneuropathy, endocarditis, HIV and hepatitis.
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of a patient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. All separations *except* other drug-related diagnoses include those separations that explicitly attribute a disease to drug use. Other drug-related diagnoses separations also include diseases that may be attributed to drug use.
- Health disorders diagnosed as drug-related occur in relatively small numbers in relation to the total population, and tend to be erratic geographically and over time.
- In 2001/02, there were 5,694 drug-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta.

AADAC Highlights:

- The separation rate for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Wetaskiwin service area and lowest for the Slave Lake service area.
- The separation rate for drug-related poisonings and other diagnoses was highest for the High Level service area and lowest in the Drumheller service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The separation rate for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Palliser RHA and lowest in the Aspen RHA.
- The separation rate for drug-related poisonings and other diagnoses was highest for the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA.

TABLE 19
DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	DRUG PSYCHOSIS	DRUG DEPENDENCE	DRUG ABUSE	TOXIC EFFECTS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.64	25
Barrhead	0.29	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.55	27
Brooks	0.23	0.80	0.57	0.06	1.65	4
Calgary	0.23	0.20	0.31	0.12	0.86	22
Camrose	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.37	1.43	8
Canmore	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.15	1.07	16
Cold Lake	0.48	0.29	0.24	0.19	1.19	14
Crowsnest Pass	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.91	20
Drayton Valley	0.34	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.63	26
Drumheller	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.49	1.92	2
Edmonton	0.26	0.12	0.26	0.10	0.73	23
Edson	0.74	0.37	0.19	0.09	1.40	9
Fort McMurray	0.24	0.15	0.82	0.12	1.34	10
Grande Prairie	0.22	0.34	0.34	0.14	1.05	17
High Level	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.67	1.58	7
High Prairie	0.66	0.33	0.75	0.00	1.74	3
Hinton	0.52	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.69	24
Lac La Biche	0.65	0.26	0.13	0.26	1.30	13
Lethbridge	0.41	0.30	0.44	0.16	1.31	12
Medicine Hat	0.22	0.33	0.94	0.13	1.63	6
Peace River	0.29	0.24	0.44	0.00	0.97	19
Red Deer	0.33	0.49	0.37	0.14	1.33	11
Slave Lake	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	28
St. Paul	0.75	0.37	0.28	0.23	1.64	5
Stettler	0.49	0.21	0.14	0.28	1.13	15
Wainwright	0.20	0.17	0.32	0.29	0.99	18
Wetaskiwin	0.55	0.50	0.77	0.14	1.96	1
Whitecourt	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.00	0.87	21
Province	0.28	0.22	0.33	0.13	0.95	

TABLE 20
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED POISONING AND OTHER DIAGNOSES
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	POISONING BY ANALGESICS	POISONING BY PSYCHOTROPICS	POISONING BY OTHER DRUGS	OTHER DRUG-RELATED DIAGNOSES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	0.46	0.28	0.18	1.19	2.11	8
Barrhead	0.37	0.26	0.18	0.59	1.40	18
Brooks	0.23	0.28	0.45	0.97	1.93	9
Calgary	0.14	0.13	0.04	0.67	0.99	26
Camrose	0.31	0.12	0.16	0.65	1.25	21
Canmore	0.31	0.51	0.26	0.56	1.64	14
Cold Lake	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.96	1.48	16
Crowsnest Pass	0.08	0.42	0.17	0.33	1.00	25
Drayton Valley	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.84	1.44	17
Drumheller	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.94	28
Edmonton	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.63	0.98	27
Edson	0.28	0.19	0.09	1.30	1.86	10
Fort McMurray	0.21	0.09	0.06	0.82	1.19	24
Grande Prairie	0.33	0.33	0.19	0.95	1.79	11
High Level	0.42	0.25	0.17	2.33	3.16	1
High Prairie	0.58	0.33	0.33	1.49	2.74	3
Hinton	0.35	0.17	0.09	0.61	1.22	23
Lac La Biche	0.00	0.78	0.52	0.39	1.69	12
Lethbridge	0.22	0.31	0.14	0.59	1.27	20
Medicine Hat	0.17	0.28	0.37	0.43	1.24	22
Peace River	0.34	0.34	0.29	1.27	2.24	5
Red Deer	0.31	0.34	0.22	0.78	1.65	13
Slave Lake	0.21	0.10	0.00	2.48	2.79	2
St. Paul	0.09	0.52	0.28	1.31	2.20	7
Stettler	0.07	0.35	0.35	0.56	1.34	19
Wainwright	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.90	1.55	15
Wetaskiwin	0.27	0.46	0.46	1.05	2.23	6
Whitecourt	0.43	0.50	0.22	1.23	2.38	4
Province	0.18	0.20	0.10	0.71	1.19	

TABLE 21
DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	DRUG PSYCHOSIS	DRUG DEPENDENCE	DRUG ABUSE	TOXIC EFFECTS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.37	0.27	0.41	0.17	1.22	8
Palliser	0.22	0.47	0.85	0.11	1.65	1
Headwaters	0.43	0.28	0.26	0.15	1.13	10
Calgary	0.22	0.20	0.32	0.12	0.85	14
RHA #5	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.35	1.43	4
David Thompson	0.32	0.47	0.37	0.14	1.30	7
East Central	0.31	0.26	0.30	0.33	1.21	9
Westview	0.30	0.10	0.18	0.08	0.66	16
Crossroads	0.53	0.37	0.62	0.09	1.62	2
Capital	0.26	0.12	0.27	0.09	0.75	15
Aspen	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.05	0.52	17
Lakeland	0.58	0.25	0.22	0.26	1.32	6
Mistahia	0.22	0.34	0.34	0.12	1.03	12
Peace	0.39	0.22	0.44	0.00	1.05	11
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.41	0.18	0.41	0.00	1.01	13
Northern Lights	0.24	0.15	0.82	0.12	1.34	5
Northwestern	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.67	1.60	3
Province	0.28	0.22	0.33	0.13	0.95	

TABLE 22
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED POISONING AND OTHER DIAGNOSES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	POISONING BY ANALGESICS	POISONING BY PSYCHOTROPICS	POISONING BY OTHER DRUGS	OTHER DRUG-RELATED DIAGNOSES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.20	0.34	0.13	0.55	1.22	12
Palliser	0.18	0.29	0.38	0.55	1.40	10
Headwaters	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.70	1.30	11
Calgary	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.67	0.98	17
RHA #5	0.30	0.23	0.05	0.51	1.13	15
David Thompson	0.30	0.13	0.22	0.76	1.61	6
East Central	0.23	0.16	0.23	0.75	1.41	9
Westview	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.75	1.20	13
Crossroads	0.22	0.34	0.41	0.97	2.00	4
Capital	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.64	0.99	16
Aspen	0.31	0.29	0.13	0.66	1.41	8
Lakeland	0.10	0.28	0.19	0.94	1.55	7
Mistahia	0.36	0.13	0.19	0.92	1.75	5
Peace	0.28	0.39	0.33	1.49	2.59	3
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.47	0.24	0.18	2.25	3.14	1
Northern Lights	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.82	1.19	14
Northwestern	0.42	0.08	0.17	2.27	3.03	2
Province	0.18	0.20	0.10	0.71	1.19	

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS (TABLES 23-24)

Source:

Alberta Government Services, Registries and Consumer Services, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10-CM) including: drug dependence, accidental or intentional poisoning by drugs, medicinal agents and biologicals, suicide, psychological disorders due to drug use, hepatitis and HIV.
- Drug-related deaths tend to be under-reported. The primary cause of death may be listed as something other than drugs, and drug ingestion may not be recorded as a secondary or contributing cause.
- Death due to overdose is one of the most dire consequences of drug abuse. Overdose deaths can be intentional or unintentional, and can result from both licit and illicit drug use. Drugs commonly implicated in overdose deaths include alcohol, psychoactive medications, analgesics, illicit drugs such as cocaine and heroin, and multiple drugs taken together.[12]
- Deaths reported by the provincial medical examiner are a key source of information. However, not all deaths are investigated, and in some instances, drugs may be implicated (e.g., suicide) but are not listed as a complicating, contributing, or causal factor.
- In 2001, Registries & Consumer Services reported 7,133 substance-related deaths; 3% were due to drug abuse.

AADAC Highlights:

- In eight of the 28 AADAC service areas there were no recorded drug-related deaths (Athabasca, Brooks, Cold Lake, Crowsnest Pass, Edson, High Level, Lac La Biche, Whitecourt).
- The drug-related death rate was highest in High Prairie service area and lowest in the Grand Prairie and Fort McMurray service areas.

RHA Highlights:

- There were no recorded drug-related deaths in the Northwestern RHA.
- The drug-related death rate was highest in the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights and Mistahia RHAs.

TABLE 23
DRUG-RELATED DEATHS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	DRUG-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Athabasca	0.00	21
Barrhead	0.11	7
Brooks	0.00	21
Calgary	0.08	11
Camrose	0.06	14
Canmore	0.10	9
Cold Lake	0.00	21
Crowsnest Pass	0.00	21
Drayton Valley	0.04	17
Drumheller	0.22	3
Edmonton	0.11	7
Edson	0.00	21
Fort McMurray	0.03	19
Grande Prairie	0.03	19
High Level	0.00	21
High Prairie	0.25	1
Hinton	0.09	10
Lac La Biche	0.00	21
Lethbridge	0.04	17
Medicine Hat	0.07	12
Peace River	0.05	16
Red Deer	0.12	6
Slave Lake	0.21	4
St. Paul	0.23	2
Stettler	0.07	12
Wainwright	0.06	14
Wetaskiwin	0.14	5
Whitecourt	0.00	21
Province	0.09	

TABLE 24
DRUG-RELATED DEATHS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	DRUG-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Chinook	0.04	11
Palliser	0.07	8
Headwaters	0.08	6
Calgary	0.08	6
RHA #5	0.12	2
David Thompson	0.12	2
East Central	0.06	9
Westview	0.06	9
Crossroads	0.12	2
Capital	0.11	4
Aspen	0.08	6
Lakeland	0.08	6
Mistahia	0.03	12
Peace	0.11	4
Keeweetinok Lakes	0.24	1
Northern Lights	0.03	12
Northwestern	0.00	14
Province	0.09	

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MEDICATIONS

Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

3–MEDICATIONS

Medications include prescription and over-the-counter drugs. Most Albertans use medications to contribute to their health and well-being. However, some Albertans experience harmful consequences as a result of inappropriate pharmaceutical drug use.

Distribution and Revenue

There are 801 licensed pharmacies in Alberta.[1]

In 2001/02, more than 8 million prescriptions were claimed under the Alberta Blue Cross Non-Group Plan* resulting in a net compensation for drugs of $349 million.[1]

Total drug expenditures in Alberta were $1.3 billion in 2000; 76% of these expenditures were for prescribed drugs.[2]

Prevalence

In 1996/97, less than 10% of Albertans (aged 15 and older) reported using medications such as painkillers (7%), antidepressants (4%), sleeping pills (4%), or tranquillizers (2%). For all drug categories aside from opiates (e.g., codeine, morphine) and antidepressants, medication use in Alberta is similar to or below the national average.[3]

The prevalence of medication use is influenced by a number of key factors including: age and sex, disease patterns in a given population, the availability of new drug products and prescribing practices.[4]

In 2001/02, seniors (aged 65 and older) accounted for approximately 78% of prescriptions covered by Alberta Blue Cross Non-Group Plan.* The majority of prescriptions were treating ulcers, arthritis, high cholesterol and high blood pressure.[1]

Consequences

Concerns about medication misuse include: (1) the addictive potential of certain prescription drugs; (2) inappropriate prescribing practices; (3) potential for diverting of medications to the black market through theft or prescription forgery; (4) escalating cost of prescription drugs; and (5) harmful patterns of consumption such as excessive or inappropriate use.[5]

Prescription drug use is associated with considerable morbidity and mortality. Medications are often used in combination with alcohol or other drugs, and may be used intentionally or unintentionally in lethal amounts resulting in hospitalization or death.[6] An estimated 10% to 30% of elderly hospital patients are admitted because of medication toxicity.[7]

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* Coverage is for seniors aged 65, their dependants, recipients of Alberta widow's pension and their dependants, individuals diagnosed as palliative who receive care at home and residents under 65 years not covered by an employee health plan.

Costs

A 1995 study estimated that the inappropriate use of pharmaceuticals costs the Canadian economy $3.5 to $4.5 billion annually in direct health care costs (i.e., hospitalization, physician visits and laboratory tests). Adding indirect costs such as lost productivity and premature death increased the estimate to $7 to $9 billion annually.[4]

Medication Indicators

TRIPLICATE PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM (TABLES 25-26)

Source:

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, Triplicate Prescription Program, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- On April 1, 1986, the Triplicate Prescription Program (TPP) was implemented in the province of Alberta. This program was designed to help prevent the diversion of certain types of medications to the street. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta administers the TPP.
- The data presented here reflect all prescriptions dispensed in 2002 for drugs monitored by the TPP. It should be noted that the majority of prescription drugs in the province are not monitored by the TPP.
- *Opioids* (narcotic analgesics or painkillers) include anileridine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone, morphine, normethadone, oxycodone and pentazocine generic class drugs.
- *Stimulants* include methylphenidate generic class drugs.
- *Barbiturates* include butalbital and butalbital with codeine generic class drugs.
- *Other Drugs* include anabolic steroids.
- For the Alberta Profile, all generic classes of drugs were aggregated into the four broad categories noted above. These categories were delineated in consultation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- In 2001, over 275,000 prescriptions were dispensed for drugs monitored by the TPP. Overall, 80% were for opiate-based drugs, 12% for stimulant class drugs, 4% for barbiturates, and 4% for other drugs.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of prescriptions dispensed was highest in the Whitecourt service area, and lowest in the Drayton Valley area.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate of prescriptions dispensed was highest in the David Thompson RHA, lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 25
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED AND MONITORED BY THE TRIPLICATE PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	OPIOIDS	BARBITURATES	STIMULANTS	OTHER DRUGS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	100.32	4.23	9.10	4.32	117.96	10
Barrhead	88.55	3.86	9.08	4.16	105.64	15
Brooks	96.14	1.59	12.05	3.13	112.90	13
Calgary	72.16	3.50	13.81	4.19	93.67	22
Camrose	72.83	3.93	6.60	8.60	91.96	23
Canmore	123.97	8.44	11.10	3.53	147.05	6
Cold Lake	57.32	2.10	14.71	6.35	80.49	24
Crowsnest Pass	164.04	4.73	7.06	8.14	183.97	2
Drayton Valley	59.53	2.75	6.93	2.24	71.44	28
Drumheller	77.74	4.74	13.99	3.93	100.40	17
Edmonton	105.40	5.71	17.49	5.93	134.53	7
Edson	85.75	0.47	6.24	7.17	99.63	19
Fort McMurray	63.00	1.65	6.96	3.69	75.31	26
Grande Prairie	109.06	3.13	7.65	3.29	123.13	9
High Level	63.95	1.00	9.24	3.58	77.77	25
High Prairie	105.89	0.66	7.46	2.82	116.83	11
Hinton	156.42	2.78	7.90	10.07	177.17	3
Lac La Biche	65.41	0.00	28.79	5.99	100.20	18
Lethbridge	132.08	4.33	17.02	6.91	160.34	5
Medicine Hat	106.43	4.44	8.55	5.70	125.11	8
Peace River	102.14	3.51	5.99	4.38	116.03	12
Red Deer	144.59	5.62	9.66	6.00	165.88	4
Slave Lake	68.39	4.86	19.56	3.72	96.53	20
St. Paul	61.62	4.22	5.39	3.28	74.51	27
Stettler	86.34	5.22	10.17	2.61	104.34	16
Wainwright	89.60	3.91	9.71	9.65	112.87	14
Wetaskiwin	70.84	5.79	14.31	2.78	93.71	21
Whitecourt	204.54	7.43	9.81	5.12	226.89	1
Province	94.68	4.42	13.93	5.15	118.17	

TABLE 26
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED AND MONITORED BY THE TRIPLICATE PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	OPIOIDS	BARBITURATES	STIMULANTS	OTHER DRUGS	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	136.74	4.26	16.22	6.98	164.21	2
Palliser	103.69	3.73	9.56	4.98	121.95	6
Headwaters	93.02	5.62	12.36	5.23	116.23	10
Calgary	70.81	3.56	14.04	4.17	92.58	14
RHA #5	69.70	2.71	10.42	2.90	85.73	15
David Thompson	151.10	5.64	9.81	6.06	172.61	1
East Central	82.32	3.98	8.48	8.06	102.84	13
Westview	118.96	3.87	12.83	7.62	143.28	4
Crossroads	88.33	5.93	14.50	3.40	112.16	12
Capital	99.64	5.65	17.34	5.72	128.35	5
Aspen	102.41	3.89	9.95	4.88	121.13	7
Lakeland	117.64	5.18	16.57	5.63	145.02	3
Mistahia	105.23	3.32	7.43	3.14	119.11	8
Peace	105.59	2.09	5.68	5.29	118.66	9
Keeweetinok Lakes	94.05	3.14	15.45	2.90	115.54	11
Northern Lights	62.99	1.65	6.96	3.69	75.29	17
Northwestern	64.56	1.01	9.33	3.61	78.52	16
Province	94.68	4.42	13.93	5.15	118.17	

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GAMBLING

Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

4–GAMBLING

Legalized gambling generates significant revenues and has become an important economic factor in Alberta. The majority of Albertans gamble without experiencing any problems, while a small minority gamble to excess and experience a range of negative consequences.

Distribution and Revenue

In 2001/02, in Alberta, gaming options included: 5,967 video lottery terminals (VLTs) in 1,272 locations; 2,082 ticket lottery terminals; 2,060 ticket lottery locations; 5,305 casino gaming terminals (CGTs) in 16 casinos; and two racing entertainment centres. The Alberta Gaming and Liquour Commission (AGLC) issued 6,077 licenses for charitable gaming activites that include bingo, charitable casinos, pull ticket games and raffles.[1]

In 2001/02, provincial revenue in Alberta from gambling was $1.1 billion.[1]

Prevalence

In 2001, 82.0% of adult Albertans were current gamblers compared with 87.4% who gambled in 1998. The majority gamble as a social activity and do not experience any harmful consequences. In 2001, the most common gambling activities were lottery tickets (61.8%), raffles or fundraising tickets (49.5%) and instant win or scratch tickets (29.2%).[2]

Moderate risk and problem gamblers are those who experience behavioural problems and adverse consequences from their gambling activity. In 2001, 3.9% of Albertans were moderate risk gamblers and 1.3% were problem gamblers.[2] This is similar to the rate of problem gambling found in 1998.[3]

Moderate risk and problem gambling rates were three times higher for adult Aboriginal Albertans than for the general population.[2]

During 2002, 41.2% of Alberta youth (grades 7 to 12) gambled. The most common gambling activities among youth were scratch tabs (30.8%), playing cards for money (23.0%) and betting on sporting events with a friend (21.1%).[4]

Consequences

Problem gamblers experience a variety of financial and personal difficulties as a result of their gambling. Consequences include lost time from work; borrowing money from family, credit cards, banks and loan companies; passing bad cheques; and selling family property.

- Albertans (aged 18 and over) spend the most per capita on gambling activities compared with other Canadian provinces and territories. In 2001, per capita spending in Alberta was $604; a substantial increase from 1992 when per capita spending was $120.[5]

- During 2001 in Alberta, 46 suicide cases (10% of suicide cases) investigated by the Medical Examiner cited gambling as a factor.[6]
- In 2001, 10% of all gaming and betting offences in Canada occurred in Alberta.[7]
- From January 2001 to August 2002 there were 687 gambling-related crime incidents documented by the Edmonton Police Service. These ranged from minor money or property crimes to crimes involving personal trauma and substantial amounts of money.[8]
- The Gaming Investigation Team (established by the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission) handled 1,133 investigations during 2001/02. These resulted in 124 criminal proceedings.[1]
- In 2002/03, 4% of AADAC clients were admitted to treatment because of gambling concerns only and 2% were admitted for concerns about gambling in combination with alcohol and/or other drugs.[9]

Costs

AADAC's budgeted expenditures for treatment and prevention of problem gambling in Alberta were $4.2 million in 2002/03, a 3% increase from the previous year.[10] One study estimated provincial expenditures of $23 per problem gambler during the year.[11]

Attitudes and Opinions

Fifty-three percent of adult Albertans (aged 18 and over) believe problems associated with gambling are increasing in Alberta, and 29% believe problem gambling is a somewhat or very serious problem in their community.[12]

In 2003, VLTs were removed from seven Alberta communities that voted in favour of their removal through local plebiscites.[13]

Gambling Indicators

GAMBLING-RELATED EXPENDITURES (TABLES 27-32)

Source:

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC), for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Figures presented are net expenditures per person for the fiscal year. This calculation is based on total monies wagered on a particular gaming activity minus prize payouts. License fees and operating expenses are not included in the calculation.
- The provincial total includes amounts wagered in all communities.
- In Alberta, the legal age for participating in gaming activities is 18 years of age. AGLC provides some non-association bingo licensees with exemptions that allow minors, accompanied by an adult, to play for cash prizes of no more than $50.[14]
- *Charity gaming* includes bingo, raffles and pull ticket events.
- Casinos with casino gaming terminals (CGTs) and table games are not available in all areas of Alberta. In 2001/02, the province had 16 casinos in the following locations: Edmonton, Calgary, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and St. Albert. The net revenue from CGTs and table games for 2001/02 was $593 million.

AADAC Highlights:

- Charity gaming expenditures were highest in the High Prairie service area and lowest in Wainwright service area.
- Per person expenditures on lotteries were highest in the Fort McMurray service area and lowest in the Canmore service area.
- VLT expenditures were highest in Whitecourt service area and lowest in the Calgary service area.

RHA Highlights:

- Per person expenditures on charity gaming activities were highest in the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest in the Headwaters RHA.

- Lottery expenditures were highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in the Headwaters RHA.
- Per person expenditures on VLTs were highest in the Northwestern RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA.

TABLE 27
CHARITY GAMING – BINGO, RAFFLES AND PULL TICKETS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURE PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	BINGO	RAFFLES	PULL TICKETS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	RANK
Athabasca	$3.01	$0.00	$5.54	$8.54	26
Barrhead	4.32	0.90	7.98	13.19	22
Brooks	3.30	2.42	5.57	11.29	24
Calgary	12.51	12.53	3.87	28.92	13
Camrose	13.11	1.38	4.72	19.20	18
Canmore	1.66	1.15	4.48	7.28	27
Cold Lake	87.45	3.04	3.67	94.16	3
Crowsnest Pass	19.60	1.09	6.67	27.36	15
Drayton Valley	8.36	0.89	9.11	18.35	19
Drumheller	3.89	1.62	5.24	10.74	25
Edmonton	27.55	15.46	2.44	45.45	8
Edson	13.36	1.37	15.82	30.55	12
Fort McMurray	56.30	7.05	2.68	66.03	6
Grande Prairie	29.70	18.69	2.50	50.90	7
High Level	17.85	0.71	2.65	21.21	17
High Prairie	96.45	0.42	5.71	102.57	1
Hinton	28.94	2.36	5.91	37.21	10
Lac La Biche	97.24	0.19	3.79	101.23	2
Lethbridge	19.67	4.35	3.85	27.87	14
Medicine Hat	24.18	5.45	10.95	40.58	9
Peace River	16.42	2.02	4.41	22.85	16
Red Deer	18.98	6.36	8.92	34.27	11
Slave Lake	9.66	0.00	2.10	11.76	23
St. Paul	76.13	3.41	6.24	85.77	4
Stettler	2.23	1.59	10.25	14.07	21
Wainwright	3.18	0.78	2.61	6.57	28
Wetaskiwin	72.75	0.00	5.43	78.19	5
Whitecourt	3.88	1.96	8.22	14.07	20
Province	$21.38	$10.84	$4.14	$36.36	

TABLE 28
LOTTERY TICKETS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURES PER PERSON AGED 18 AND OLDER)

	NUMBER OF RETAILERS	EXPENDITURES PER PERSON	RANK
Athabasca	16	$234.22	5
Barrhead	35	176.51	16
Brooks	15	177.27	15
Calgary	625	161.41	20
Camrose	29	152.58	23
Canmore	21	126.92	28
Cold Lake	20	197.00	11
Crowsnest Pass	15	183.37	13
Drayton Valley	22	148.77	24
Drumheller	27	148.31	25
Edmonton	662	204.61	9
Edson	14	233.19	6
Fort McMurray	31	372.32	1
Grande Prairie	50	180.39	14
High Level	9	154.97	22
High Prairie	13	172.39	18
Hinton	12	236.07	4
Lac La Biche	10	203.60	10
Lethbridge	86	146.14	26
Medicine Hat	48	172.56	17
Peace River	22	190.93	12
Red Deer	129	164.72	19
Slave Lake	13	255.84	2
St. Paul	32	229.53	7
Stettler	15	145.55	27
Wainwright	44	214.83	8
Wetaskiwin	24	159.81	21
Whitecourt	21	247.15	3
Province	2,060	$182.02	

TABLE 29
VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINALS (VLTS)
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURES PER PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OLDER)

	NUMBER OF VLTS	EXPENDITURES PER PERSON	RANK
Athabasca	41	$418.73	17
Barrhead	84	302.41	25
Brooks	80	596.92	7
Calgary	1,478	264.55	28
Camrose	122	321.17	23
Canmore	56	289.68	26
Cold Lake	78	514.03	11
Crowsnest Pass	82	664.39	5
Drayton Valley	91	486.45	12
Drumheller	111	411.00	18
Edmonton	1,673	303.59	24
Edson	50	694.28	3
Fort McMurray	99	665.11	4
Grande Prairie	188	430.88	16
High Level	31	662.03	6
High Prairie	43	393.95	20
Hinton	50	518.75	10
Lac La Biche	20	485.71	13
Lethbridge	324	285.70	27
Medicine Hat	256	433.56	15
Peace River	81	542.77	9
Red Deer	437	354.36	22
Slave Lake	45	754.12	2
St. Paul	67	434.22	14
Stettler	65	398.78	19
Wainwright	172	594.53	8
Wetaskiwin	58	359.07	21
Whitecourt	85	794.55	1
Province	5,967	$331.25	

TABLE 30
CHARITY GAMING – BINGO, RAFFLES AND PULL TICKETS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURE PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	BINGO	RAFFLES	PULL TICKETS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	RANK
Chinook	$21.29	$4.10	$4.19	$29.59	11
Palliser	19.25	4.77	9.67	33.68	8
Headwaters	0.64	3.50	3.81	7.95	17
Calgary	13.47	13.21	3.91	30.58	10
RHA #5	2.56	1.83	4.61	9.00	16
David Thompson	20.01	6.24	8.73	34.97	7
East Central	7.21	1.18	5.08	13.47	14
Westview	18.86	0.86	6.00	25.72	12
Crossroads	46.58	0.65	5.93	53.17	4
Capital	28.98	17.35	2.28	48.61	5
Aspen	6.65	0.50	5.10	12.24	15
Lakeland	61.51	2.39	6.16	70.05	2
Mistahia	25.66	16.67	2.58	44.91	6
Peace	24.92	1.31	6.26	32.49	9
Keeweetinok Lakes	67.62	0.00	3.37	71.00	1
Northern Lights	56.29	7.05	2.68	66.02	3
Northwestern	17.94	0.71	2.67	21.33	13
Province	$21.38	$10.84	$4.14	$36.36	

TABLE 31
LOTTERY TICKETS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURES PER PERSON AGED 18 AND OLDER)

	NUMBER OF RETAILERS	EXPENDITURES PER PERSON	RANK
Chinook	93	$150.18	15
Palliser	64	174.29	9
Headwaters	52	121.05	17
Calgary	575	164.50	13
RHA #5	49	138.73	16
David Thompson	137	165.48	12
East Central	87	178.55	7
Westview	73	210.54	4
Crossroads	32	165.93	11
Capital	577	205.18	6
Aspen	92	172.86	10
Lakeland	88	224.75	3
Mistahia	59	177.84	8
Peace	21	208.42	5
Keeweetinok Lakes	21	224.99	2
Northern Lights	31	372.26	1
Northwestern	9	156.47	14
Province	2,060	$182.02	

TABLE 32
VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINALS (VLTS)
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001/02
(NET EXPENDITURES PER PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OLDER)

	NUMBER OF VLTS	EXPENDITURES PER PERSON	RANK
Chinook	366	$321.46	14
Palliser	342	476.68	6
Headwaters	178	283.89	16
Calgary	1,330	262.28	17
RHA #5	158	363.56	11
David Thompson	451	352.93	13
East Central	358	451.50	9
Westview	218	425.41	10
Crossroads	120	498.44	5
Capital	1,431	298.20	15
Aspen	256	357.51	12
Lakeland	254	462.79	7
Mistahia	231	452.95	8
Peace	72	529.86	4
Keeweetinok Lakes	72	646.48	3
Northern Lights	99	665.00	2
Northwestern	31	668.44	1
Province	5,967	$331.25	

GAMBLING-RELATED CRISIS CALLS (TABLES 33-34)

Source:

Distress Centre (Calgary), 1-800 Provincial Gambling Help Line (Summary Report), for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Rates are based on identified calls to the Help Line, excluding those where the caller's location was unknown (183) and those outside the province (18).
- In 2001/02 there were 3,157 calls to the Gambling Help Line. Less than 1% of callers were under 15 years of age. Approximately one-third of the callers (35%) reported concerns related to VLTs.

AADAC Highlights:

- Calls to the Gambling Help Line were highest in the Fort McMurray service area and lowest in the Drumheller service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The call rate for the Gambling Help Line was highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in RHA #5.

TABLE 33
PROVINCIAL GAMBLING HELP LINE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CALL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	0.73	20
Barrhead	0.70	21
Brooks	1.36	7
Calgary	1.42	6
Camrose	1.03	12
Canmore	0.46	27
Cold Lake	0.96	13
Crowsnest Pass	0.75	19
Drayton Valley	0.84	17
Drumheller	0.45	28
Edmonton	1.16	9
Edson	0.65	22
Fort McMurray	1.92	1
Grande Prairie	1.45	5
High Level	0.75	18
High Prairie	0.58	24
Hinton	0.95	14
Lac La Biche	0.52	26
Lethbridge	1.25	8
Medicine Hat	1.61	2
Peace River	0.88	15
Red Deer	1.49	4
Slave Lake	1.03	11
St. Paul	0.61	23
Stettler	0.56	25
Wainwright	0.87	16
Wetaskiwin	1.05	10
Whitecourt	1.51	3
Province	1.25	

TABLE 34
PROVINCIAL GAMBLING HELP LINE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CALL RATE	RANK
Chinook	1.27	6
Palliser	1.54	2
Headwaters	0.59	16
Calgary	1.49	3
RHA #5	0.51	17
David Thompson	1.45	4
East Central	0.91	10
Westview	0.70	15
Crossroads	1.06	8
Capital	1.21	7
Aspen	0.74	14
Lakeland	0.87	12
Mistahia	1.35	5
Peace	0.88	11
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.01	9
Northern Lights	1.92	1
Northwestern	0.76	13
Province	1.25	

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TOBACCO

Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

5–TOBACCO

After alcohol, tobacco is the most frequently used drug in Alberta. The number of adults who smoke has steadily decreased over the past 35 years as people have become more aware of the health consequences of smoking.

Distribution and Revenue

There are an estimated 6,000 tobacco retailers in Alberta.[1] These include magazine and tobacco shops, variety and convenience stores, supermarkets and grocery stores, and gas/service stations.[2]

Provincial revenue from tobacco taxation increased to $618 million in 2002/03 from $374 million in 2001/02.[3,4] This increase was due primarily to a tobacco tax increase. The Alberta Government collects $32 per 200 cigarettes (or $4 per package) and $32 per 200 grams of loose tobacco.[5]

Prevalence

In 2000/01, 27.6% of Albertans (age 12 and over) were current smokers. Prevalence was highest among young adults aged 20 to 24 years (37.8%).[6]

In 2002, 16.2% of students in grades 7 to 12 were cigarette smokers and 7.8% used chewing tobacco or snuff.[7]

Of women who gave birth in Alberta in 2001, 23.3% reported having smoked during their pregnancy. This includes those who quit smoking while they were pregnant.[8]

Consequences

Lung cancer and heart disease contribute most to tobacco-related mortality. Smoking also leads to emphysema, other respiratory problems, and cancers of the lip, oral cavity and throat. Children's exposure to environmental smoke increases the risk of bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).[9]

It is estimated that 3,400 Albertans die each year of smoking related causes. Premature death due to smoking results in over 35,500 potential years of life lost in Alberta each year.[9]

Between 1997 and 2001, over 2,310 fires reported in Alberta were related to smokers' materials. These fires resulted in 40 deaths, 284 injuries and over $46 million in property damage.[10]

In 2001/02, the AGLC's Investigations Branch conducted 78 tobacco-related investigations.[11]

Costs

The total cost of tobacco use in Alberta was estimated at $728 million in 1992, an amount equal to $277 per person. The primary costs associated with tobacco use are productivity losses ($508 million) and health care ($215 million).[12]

Attitudes and Opinions

In North America, since the 1960s, the social acceptability of smoking has declined due to an increased awareness of the negative health consequences. In 2003, the majority of adult Albertans agreed that tobacco is highly addictive (95%), tobacco is a dangerous, cancer causing substance (91%), second-hand smoke poses a real and serious threat (86%) and tobacco has no safe level of use (82%).[13]

Albertans feel that the problems associated with smoking are decreasing in the province; 45% feel the problems with tobacco use have decreased and 54% feel the problems with second-hand smoke have decreased. Despite this, the majority (65%) feel that tobacco reduction strategies to prevent smoking should be increased.[13]

Tobacco Indicators

TOBACCO-RELATED DISEASES (TABLES 35-40)

Source:

Alberta Health and Wellness, Health Accountability Division, for the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of an inpatient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year.
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. Separations included diseases where tobacco use is explicitly attributed, a contributing cause or a major risk factor.
- *Smokers' syndrome* includes smoker's cough, tobacco use dependence and simple chronic bronchitis.
- *Lung cancer* includes malignant neoplasm and carcinoma in situ of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs.
- *Upper respiratory cancer* includes malignant neoplasm and carcinoma in situ of the lip, oral cavity, pharynx and esophagus.
- *Respiratory diseases* include pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis and emphysema.
- *Cardiovascular diseases* include hypertension, ischemic heart disease, pulmonary heart disease and other forms of heart disease.
- *Other cancers* include cancers of the pancreas, urinary bladder, kidney, liver, stomach, colon and rectum, genital organs and cervix.
- *Other arterial diseases* include atherosclerosis, aortic aneurysm and other arterial disease.
- *Other tobacco-related diagnoses* include disease of the oral cavity, stomach and duodenum, and pregnancy complications.
- In 2001/02 there were 51,748 tobacco-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta.

AADAC Highlights:

- Hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was indicated as the major cause were highest in the Brooks service area and lowest in the Canmore service area.
- Hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was a contributing cause were highest in the High Prairie service area and lowest in the Calgary area.
- The hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was a major risk factor were highest in the High Prairie service area and lowest in the Canmore service area.

RHA Highlights:

- Hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was the major cause were highest in the Peace River RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA.
- Hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was a contributing cause were highest in the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA.
- Hospital separation rates for diseases where tobacco was a major risk factor were highest in the Peace River RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 35
MAJOR CAUSE
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	SMOKERS' SYNDROME/COUGH	LUNG CANCER	UPPER RESPIRATORY CANCER	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	1.10	1.93	0.18	3.22	3
Barrhead	0.63	1.29	0.40	2.32	12
Brooks	4.03	0.97	0.17	5.17	1
Calgary	0.19	0.49	0.20	0.89	27
Camrose	0.50	1.53	0.16	2.18	14
Canmore	0.10	0.41	0.10	0.61	28
Cold Lake	0.57	1.19	0.14	1.91	17
Crowsnest Pass	1.08	0.83	0.83	2.74	6
Drayton Valley	0.21	0.84	0.34	1.39	23
Drumheller	0.89	1.43	0.27	2.59	9
Edmonton	0.27	0.69	0.29	1.24	25
Edson	0.00	2.14	0.47	2.61	8
Fort McMurray	0.31	0.37	0.24	0.92	26
Grande Prairie	0.47	0.83	0.17	1.46	22
High Level	0.58	1.25	0.25	2.08	15
High Prairie	0.50	2.16	0.00	2.65	7
Hinton	0.52	0.52	0.35	1.39	24
Lac La Biche	1.04	1.17	0.13	2.35	11
Lethbridge	0.39	0.81	0.41	1.61	20
Medicine Hat	0.39	1.85	0.31	2.55	10
Peace River	1.46	1.51	0.44	3.41	2
Red Deer	0.39	1.09	0.32	1.80	19
Slave Lake	1.55	0.83	0.41	2.79	5
St. Paul	0.84	1.78	0.47	3.09	4
Stettler	0.42	0.99	0.42	1.84	18
Wainwright	0.26	1.22	0.06	1.55	21
Wetaskiwin	0.36	1.32	0.36	2.05	16
Whitecourt	0.43	1.44	0.36	2.24	13
Province	0.34	0.77	0.26	1.37	

TABLE 36
CONTRIBUTING CAUSE
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	OTHER CANCERS	RESPIRATORY DISEASES	OTHER TOBACCO-RELATED DISEASES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	1.84	15.62	1.29	18.74	3
Barrhead	1.40	7.65	1.73	10.77	19
Brooks	1.31	7.78	3.30	12.39	15
Calgary	0.61	3.38	2.20	6.19	28
Camrose	0.84	10.47	1.28	12.59	13
Canmore	0.67	4.20	2.00	6.86	26
Cold Lake	0.91	7.21	2.67	10.80	18
Crowsnest Pass	0.83	12.46	2.33	15.61	5
Drayton Valley	0.80	5.66	1.52	7.98	23
Drumheller	1.25	10.59	1.39	13.23	11
Edmonton	0.60	4.37	1.83	6.81	27
Edson	0.84	5.96	1.77	8.57	22
Fort McMurray	0.58	4.00	2.63	7.20	25
Grande Prairie	0.60	6.37	1.93	8.90	20
High Level	0.83	9.58	3.75	14.15	8
High Prairie	1.74	16.09	2.40	20.23	1
Hinton	0.69	5.12	1.82	7.64	24
Lac La Biche	0.91	11.86	1.43	14.20	7
Lethbridge	0.99	5.95	1.80	8.75	21
Medicine Hat	1.81	6.96	2.05	10.82	17
Peace River	0.78	9.89	1.90	12.57	14
Red Deer	1.06	7.97	2.14	11.16	16
Slave Lake	1.03	15.62	3.21	19.87	2
St. Paul	1.59	15.04	1.59	18.23	4
Stettler	1.13	11.08	0.85	13.06	12
Wainwright	1.63	9.91	1.90	13.44	9
Wetaskiwin	1.28	12.21	2.05	15.54	6
Whitecourt	1.15	8.94	3.24	13.34	10
Province	0.76	5.29	2.02	8.08	

TABLE 37
MAJOR RISK FACTOR
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CARDIOVASCULAR	CEREBROVASCULAR	OTHER ARTERIAL DISEASE	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	20.76	2.66	1.56	24.99	4
Barrhead	16.40	2.61	1.21	20.22	10
Brooks	14.89	2.44	0.74	18.07	15
Calgary	8.30	0.77	0.74	9.81	24
Camrose	17.29	3.15	1.25	21.68	8
Canmore	4.81	0.87	0.41	6.09	28
Cold Lake	9.27	1.82	0.86	11.94	21
Crowsnest Pass	19.35	2.99	2.16	24.50	5
Drayton Valley	8.32	0.80	0.55	9.67	25
Drumheller	19.36	2.55	1.25	23.16	6
Edmonton	8.09	1.12	0.79	9.99	23
Edson	9.50	2.14	0.93	12.57	20
Fort McMurray	6.50	0.70	0.55	7.75	27
Grande Prairie	11.73	2.20	0.72	14.66	18
High Level	10.82	0.92	0.17	11.91	22
High Prairie	24.96	2.90	0.75	28.61	1
Hinton	6.94	0.52	0.69	8.16	26
Lac La Biche	15.64	2.35	1.95	19.93	11
Lethbridge	14.09	1.76	1.17	17.01	16
Medicine Hat	18.93	2.53	1.65	23.11	7
Peace River	17.39	2.87	1.12	21.38	9
Red Deer	14.78	2.46	0.92	18.17	14
Slave Lake	12.83	2.28	0.72	15.83	17
St. Paul	22.45	3.14	1.50	27.09	3
Stettler	22.52	3.32	1.27	27.11	2
Wainwright	15.48	2.86	1.28	19.62	12
Wetaskiwin	15.03	2.37	1.41	18.82	13
Whitecourt	12.04	1.66	0.87	14.56	19
Province	10.29	1.35	0.86	12.50	

TABLE 38
MAJOR CAUSE
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	SMOKERS' SYNDROME/COUGH	LUNG CANCER	UPPER RESPIRATORY CANCER	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.47	0.71	0.42	1.60	13
Palliser	1.28	1.63	0.29	3.19	2
Headwaters	0.36	0.70	0.20	1.25	14
Calgary	0.17	0.48	0.21	0.86	17
RHA #5	0.62	1.06	0.28	1.96	7
David Thompson	0.39	1.10	0.31	1.80	10
East Central	0.38	1.30	0.16	1.84	9
Westview	0.21	1.15	0.32	1.69	11
Crossroads	0.34	1.22	0.41	1.97	6
Capital	0.24	0.64	0.28	1.17	15
Aspen	0.63	1.22	0.30	2.15	5
Lakeland	0.75	1.37	0.36	2.48	3
Mistahia	0.43	1.00	0.21	1.64	12
Peace	1.82	1.65	0.28	3.75	1
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.01	1.01	0.24	2.25	4
Northern Lights	0.31	0.37	0.24	0.92	16
Northwestern	0.50	1.18	0.25	1.93	8
Province	0.34	0.77	0.26	1.37	

TABLE 39
CONTRIBUTING CAUSE
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	OTHER CANCERS	RESPIRATORY DISEASES	OTHER TOBACCO-RELATED DISEASES	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	0.86	6.30	1.93	9.09	11
Palliser	1.74	7.51	2.33	11.59	9
Headwaters	0.88	5.08	1.59	7.55	14
Calgary	0.59	3.19	2.23	6.01	17
RHA #5	1.24	8.56	1.89	11.68	7
David Thompson	1.05	8.04	2.10	11.20	10
East Central	1.23	10.30	1.47	13.01	6
Westview	0.69	4.99	1.93	7.61	13
Crossroads	1.15	10.48	1.78	13.41	5
Capital	0.60	4.12	1.80	6.51	16
Aspen	1.15	8.55	1.89	11.59	8
Lakeland	1.07	10.80	2.21	14.07	3
Mistahia	0.64	6.36	1.83	8.83	12
Peace	1.21	13.12	2.04	16.37	2
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.07	15.57	3.26	19.89	1
Northern Lights	0.58	4.00	2.62	7.20	15
Northwestern	0.84	9.16	3.78	13.79	4
Province	0.76	5.29	2.02	8.08	

TABLE 40
MAJOR RISK FACTOR
TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY 2001/02
(RATE PER THOUSAND AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER)

	CARDIOVASCULAR	CEREBROVASCULAR	OTHER ARTERIAL DISEASE	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	14.51	1.84	1.15	17.50	8
Palliser	17.96	2.54	1.44	21.94	3
Headwaters	8.94	1.32	1.01	11.26	13
Calgary	8.09	0.73	0.72	9.54	15
RHA #5	15.55	1.86	1.15	18.56	6
David Thompson	15.04	2.46	0.92	18.42	7
East Central	17.17	3.04	1.28	21.50	4
Westview	7.88	1.27	0.83	9.97	14
Crossroads	13.51	1.87	1.15	16.53	9
Capital	7.67	0.99	0.77	9.44	16
Aspen	13.36	2.06	1.04	16.45	10
Lakeland	17.72	3.01	1.25	21.98	2
Mistahia	12.34	2.22	0.77	15.33	11
Peace	20.34	2.70	0.88	23.92	1
Keeweetinok Lakes	16.16	2.72	0.77	19.65	5
Northern Lights	6.50	0.70	0.55	7.75	17
Northwestern	10.76	0.92	0.17	11.85	12
Province	10.29	1.35	0.86	12.50	

TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS (TABLES 41-42)

Source:

Alberta Government Services, Registries & Consumer Services, for the 2001 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10-CM) including: cancers of lip, oral cavity, pharynx, and respiratory and intrathoracic organs; mental and behavioural disorders due to use of tobacco; diseases of the circulatory system such as hypertensive, heart and cerebrovascular diseases; diseases of the respiratory system such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema; and diseases of the stomach and duodenum.
- In 2001, Registries & Consumer Services reported 7,133 substance-related deaths; 87% were related to tobacco use.

AADAC Highlights:

- The death rate for tobacco-related causes was highest in the Crossnest Pass service area and lowest in the Fort McMurray service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The tobacco-related death rate was highest in the Chinook RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 41
TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Athabasca	3.58	7
Barrhead	4.01	5
Brooks	2.90	13
Calgary	2.47	19
Camrose	3.33	9
Canmore	1.43	25
Cold Lake	1.72	23
Crowsnest Pass	4.98	1
Drayton Valley	3.04	11
Drumheller	4.51	2
Edmonton	2.65	16
Edson	2.79	14
Fort McMurray	0.31	28
Grande Prairie	1.76	22
High Level	1.58	24
High Prairie	2.99	12
Hinton	1.39	26
Lac La Biche	2.74	15
Lethbridge	3.93	6
Medicine Hat	3.18	10
Peace River	2.58	17
Red Deer	2.27	21
Slave Lake	1.03	27
St. Paul	4.12	4
Stettler	4.31	3
Wainwright	2.45	20
Wetaskiwin	3.51	8
Whitecourt	2.52	18
Province	2.64	

TABLE 42
TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2001
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER)

	TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS	RANK
Chinook	3.90	1
Palliser	3.19	4
Headwaters	2.57	9
Calgary	2.47	11
RHA #5	3.36	3
David Thompson	2.35	13
East Central	3.03	6
Westview	2.39	12
Crossroads	3.52	2
Capital	2.66	8
Aspen	3.02	7
Lakeland	3.15	5
Mistahia	1.86	14
Peace	2.48	10
Keeweetinok Lakes	1.83	15
Northern Lights	0.31	17
Northwestern	1.60	16
Province	2.64	

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Glossary Of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DEMOGRAPHICS	Population statistics with reference to size, distribution and vital statistics.
DETOXIFICATION	AADAC non-medical facilities that provide a short-term, safe and supervised environment in which intoxicated persons may withdraw from the effects of acute intoxication. Referrals are provided for clients needing ongoing treatment.
IMPAIRED	A legal definition indicating an alcohol concentration in the blood of more than 80 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood (.08 per cent).
INPATIENT	A person who is admitted to a facility to receive diagnostic or treatment services in a residential setting and to whom a bed is allocated.
OUTPATIENT	A person who receives diagnostic or treatment services from a facility, but not as an inpatient.
OUTPATIENT COUNSELLING	AADAC outpatient offices provide alcohol, other drug and problem gambling counselling, information and referral services, community education and family support services to people concerned about their own use or someone else's use.
PER CAPITA	Frequency of occurrence of an event divided by the total population, or a segment of the total population.
RATE	A fraction where the numerator is the number of events of interest and the denominator, or base, is a class of people or condition. A rate is often expressed by some convenient constant (e.g. per 1,000 population).
RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	AADAC residential facilities that provide specialized, intensive programs within a protected and supportive environment.
SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS	A disease or condition that contributes to a person's ill health, but is not the primary cause of concern.
SEPARATION	The discharge or death of an inpatient of a hospital. Separations do not represent individuals. A person may be admitted and discharged more than once during a given time period. Hospital separations for a specific group of diagnostic codes is based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
SUBSTANCE	All legal and illicit drugs including alcohol, tobacco, and prescription and street drugs.
TOTAL RATE	The total of several related indicators in the same table. **This is not an average**. The total rate is calculated by adding the number of occurrences of each indicator; dividing by the total population or age group of particular interest; and multiplying by 1000.

APPENDIX 2

Admissions to AADAC

ADMISSIONS TO AADAC (TABLES 2.1-2.2)

Source:

AADAC Research Services, AADAC System for Information and Service Tracking (ASIST), for the 2002/03 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Total rates represent the client admissions to AADAC for concerns about their own use or concerns about someone else's use of alcohol, other drugs and/or gambling. This includes admissions for detoxification, outpatient counselling, day programs, short-term residential treatment and youth services. AADAC Funded Agencies are not included.
- Rates consider the residence of the client rather than the location where the client receives service. Rates do not include clients who live outside Alberta.
- Adult clients are those individuals 18 years and older.
- Youth clients are those individuals aged 17 or younger.
- In 2002/03, there were over 36,448 admissions to AADAC; 86% were adult clients and 14% were youth clients.

AADAC Highlights:

- The total rate of admissions to AADAC was highest in the Lac La Biche service area at almost twice the provincial rate. The lowest rate was in the Wainright service area.

RHA Highlights:

- The total rate of admissions to AADAC was highest in the Mistahia RHA and lowest in the Headwaters RHA.

TABLE 2.1
ADMISSIONS TO AADAC
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2002/03
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION)

	ADULT CLIENT (OWN USE)	ADULT CLIENT (SOMEONE ELSE'S USE)	YOUTH CLIENT (OWN USE)	YOUTH CLIENT (SOMEONE ELSE'S USE)	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Athabasca	14.48	1.48	12.30	0.27	15.08	4
Barrhead	10.89	2.32	6.90	0.66	11.72	12
Brooks	11.82	2.79	9.07	1.09	13.37	8
Calgary	9.18	2.21	4.57	0.17	9.78	21
Camrose	8.23	1.27	5.65	0.39	8.61	25
Canmore	9.23	2.61	5.49	0.42	10.65	15
Cold Lake	12.66	5.04	5.93	1.82	14.62	5
Crowsnest Pass	6.79	1.23	4.50	0.26	7.22	27
Drayton Valley	9.35	1.45	5.52	0.11	9.32	23
Drumheller	10.15	2.00	5.99	0.68	10.73	13
Edmonton	8.82	1.04	4.39	0.22	8.59	26
Edson	14.49	2.50	4.43	0.78	13.71	7
Fort McMurray	13.25	0.92	9.58	0.25	12.93	9
Grande Prairie	19.96	2.25	4.27	0.41	17.19	2
High Level	15.53	0.27	1.54	0.26	9.98	18
High Prairie	12.26	0.27	4.61	-	9.94	19
Hinton	14.66	3.87	6.88	0.79	15.73	3
Lac La Biche	20.14	2.96	7.10	-	17.66	1
Lethbridge	9.32	1.45	5.86	0.98	9.71	22
Medicine Hat	9.09	2.92	3.74	0.59	10.10	16
Peace River	9.54	1.41	6.68	1.03	10.01	17
Red Deer	11.41	1.93	8.52	0.50	12.20	11
Slave Lake	14.94	0.56	6.19	0.58	12.28	10
St. Paul	10.35	3.85	10.82	1.85	13.77	6
Stettler	6.79	4.60	4.96	0.41	9.79	20
Wainwright	4.64	0.81	3.36	0.67	5.06	28
Wetaskiwin	9.57	0.93	5.65	0.68	9.24	24
Whitecourt	12.61	0.54	3.60	1.26	10.66	14
Province	9.71	1.75	5.13	0.36	9.96	

TABLE 2.2
ADMISSIONS TO AADAC
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES, 2002/03
(RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION)

	ADULT CLIENT (OWN USE)	ADULT CLIENT (SOMEONE ELSE'S USE)	YOUTH CLIENT (OWN USE)	YOUTH CLIENT (SOMEONE ELSE'S USE)	TOTAL RATE	RANK
Chinook	9.48	1.49	6.07	0.98	9.91	12
Palliser	9.58	2.87	5.14	0.72	10.77	6
Headwaters	6.48	1.86	3.43	0.20	7.15	17
Calgary	9.46	2.24	4.68	0.17	10.08	9
RHA #5	7.99	1.94	4.99	0.38	8.67	15
David Thompson	11.28	1.92	8.37	0.50	12.06	3
East Central	6.33	1.64	4.48	0.52	7.19	16
Westview	9.67	1.99	4.28	0.27	9.66	13
Crossroads	10.97	1.24	6.39	0.47	10.61	8
Capital	9.13	1.02	4.60	0.23	8.90	14
Aspen	10.05	1.46	5.48	0.49	9.93	11
Lakeland	10.30	3.19	6.61	1.30	11.89	4
Mistahia	18.17	2.01	4.15	0.36	15.67	1
Peace	10.49	1.42	6.71	1.17	10.74	7
Keeweetinok Lakes	14.59	0.45	5.88	0.34	11.83	5
Northern Lights	13.25	0.92	9.59	0.25	12.93	2
Northwestern	15.50	0.28	1.55	0.26	9.95	10
Province	9.71	1.75	5.13	0.36	9.96	

APPENDIX 3

Population and Other Demographic Indicators Presented by AADAC Service Areas

Population and Other Demographic Indicators

AADAC SERVICE AREAS (TABLES 3.1-3.6)

Source:

Census 2001, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

- Household income is the reported income from all individuals age 15 and over living in the same dwelling (regardless of relationship) for the calendar year preceding the census.
- Incidence of low income is the proportion of households that spent 20% more than average on basic necessities (i.e., food, shelter and clothing).
- The unemployment rate is the proportion of individuals aged 15 and over who were without paid work or self-employment but were available for work and either had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.
- Highest level of schooling is the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended or the highest year of university or college education completed for the population aged 20 and over.
- Two-parent families and families without children include both married and common-law couples.
- "Immigrants" refers to the proportion of the population born outside of Canada.
- "Visible minorities" refers to the proportion of the population, excluding Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.
- "Aboriginal identity" refers to the proportion of the population who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada* or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Highlights:

- Service areas in the northern part of the province (e.g., High Level, Slave Lake, Lac La Biche, High Prairie and Cold Lake service areas) have younger populations than the rest of the province.
- Both Fort McMurray and Calgary service areas have substantially higher average annual household incomes than the provincial average.
- The Edmonton service area has the highest incidence of households with low income.

- Slave Lake service area has the highest unemployment rate, almost twice as high as the provincial rate.
- Calgary, Camrose and Edmonton service areas have higher levels of education due to the greater proportions of those populations with university education.
- Slave Lake, Wetaskiwin, High Prairie and Edmonton service areas have higher than average proportions of lone-parent families.
- The two major urban centres, Calgary and Edmonton service areas, have larger than average immigrant and visible minority populations.
- Half of the population in the Slave Lake service area identify themselves as Aboriginal. Other services areas with high proportions of Aboriginal people are High Prairie, High Level, Lac La Biche and Wetaskiwin.

TABLE 3.1
POPULATION AGE GROUPS
BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

	CHILDREN (0-11 YEARS) %	YOUTH (12-17 YEARS) %	YOUNG ADULTS (18-24 YEARS) %	MIDDLE ADULTS (25-44 YEARS) %	OLDER ADULTS (45-64 YEARS) %	SENIORS (65 YEARS AND OVER) %	TOTAL N
Athabasca	16.4	10.2	7.5	27.4	25.2	13.6	13,790
Barrhead	16.5	9.8	7.4	25.2	25.4	15.6	34,555
Brooks	18.4	9.6	11.9	32.4	19.4	8.4	22,885
Calgary	15.6	8.5	10.0	34.3	22.4	9.1	1,030,055
Camrose	15.6	9.9	8.1	25.2	24.5	16.7	40,305
Canmore	13.7	6.5	17.1	38.5	18.2	6.0	23,480
Cold Lake	20.3	10.9	8.9	34.6	17.7	7.8	28,190
Crowsnest Pass	16.1	8.9	7.3	25.3	26.5	16.0	15,105
Drayton Valley	18.0	10.7	7.8	30.1	23.9	9.5	30,900
Drumheller	16.2	9.7	8.5	27.4	22.9	15.3	28,330
Edmonton	15.4	8.6	10.8	31.6	22.7	10.8	940,600
Edson	17.3	10.4	9.4	30.7	23.4	8.7	13,860
Fort McMurray	18.1	10.3	11.3	36.9	21.3	2.0	42,605
Grande Prairie	18.6	10.0	10.9	32.7	20.1	7.7	75,990
High Level	29.8	11.7	11.6	29.5	13.2	4.1	18,735
High Prairie	21.6	11.1	8.4	28.3	20.7	9.9	16,595
Hinton	16.7	9.1	11.2	34.8	21.4	6.7	14,620
Lac La Biche	22.9	11.1	9.2	28.3	19.7	8.7	10,760
Lethbridge	17.5	9.6	10.8	26.5	21.7	13.9	143,500
Medicine Hat	15.9	9.0	9.9	28.6	22.4	14.3	67,805
Peace River	18.9	10.1	9.2	29.2	22.2	10.5	26,870
Red Deer	16.8	9.6	10.0	30.3	22.1	11.3	183,720
Slave Lake	25.1	11.6	10.1	32.9	16.4	3.8	14,085
St. Paul	17.8	9.6	7.7	24.8	23.5	16.5	27,590
Stettler	16.8	9.9	8.1	26.6	22.9	15.6	18,085
Wainwright	17.4	9.6	9.6	29.9	20.6	12.8	44,070
Wetaskiwin	19.3	10.9	8.2	26.4	22.8	12.3	29,235
Whitecourt	19.9	10.1	9.4	34.3	19.7	6.5	18,480
Province	16.3	9.0	10.2	31.9	22.3	10.4	2,974,810

TABLE 3.2
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2000 $	INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME IN 2000 %	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN 2001 %
Athabasca	$52,930	12.6	4.8
Barrhead	$47,718	12.7	5.7
Brooks	$61,603	9.9	4.0
Calgary	$73,488	13.6	4.9
Camrose	$50,005	9.4	4.5
Canmore	$60,459	12.6	4.5
Cold Lake	$60,749	9.0	5.7
Crowsnest Pass	$48,112	10.0	8.0
Drayton Valley	$59,076	8.3	4.5
Drumheller	$50,739	11.1	3.3
Edmonton	$61,574	16.2	5.4
Edson	$62,850	10.3	5.3
Fort McMurray	$93,234	6.8	4.9
Grande Prairie	$63,700	9.8	5.8
High Level	$55,496	12.3	8.2
High Prairie	$47,772	14.8	8.7
Hinton	$65,547	10.6	6.3
Lac La Biche	$51,633	16.8	8.7
Lethbridge	$52,136	14.1	5.0
Medicine Hat	$53,541	13.5	5.1
Peace River	$55,481	12.1	5.9
Red Deer	$58,383	11.3	5.1
Slave Lake	$57,959	13.8	10.2
St. Paul	$47,396	14.3	5.9
Stettler	$50,682	10.2	3.1
Wainwright	$57,453	9.4	2.9
Wetaskiwin	$45,894	14.4	6.5
Whitecourt	$63,615	9.9	5.7
Province	$64,199	13.8	5.2

TABLE 3.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE %	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE %	TRADES CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA %	COLLEGE %	UNIVERSITY %
Athabasca	38.5	11.7	18.7	20.2	10.9
Barrhead	42.0	13.0	17.4	17.3	10.3
Brooks	40.0	12.4	15.9	19.1	12.6
Calgary	20.6	10.8	12.3	25.1	31.2
Camrose	35.6	14.5	15.4	19.9	14.5
Canmore	18.0	10.0	13.5	27.5	31.0
Cold Lake	31.3	12.7	19.1	22.3	14.5
Crowsnest Pass	34.5	11.5	18.4	22.4	13.2
Drayton Valley	36.5	13.9	17.8	20.9	10.9
Drumheller	34.9	13.2	14.3	23.8	13.9
Edmonton	25.0	11.3	13.6	24.8	25.4
Edson	37.3	14.5	18.2	18.5	11.6
Fort McMurray	22.0	12.6	23.7	24.4	17.3
Grande Prairie	31.6	13.2	17.2	24.2	13.8
High Level	53.8	9.1	12.0	15.9	9.3
High Prairie	40.1	12.2	15.8	20.9	11.0
Hinton	26.7	14.6	16.9	24.4	17.4
Lac La Biche	36.8	10.5	18.7	21.7	12.2
Lethbridge	30.8	11.5	14.1	24.2	19.3
Medicine Hat	35.6	11.8	14.9	23.7	14.0
Peace River	38.2	10.7	18.1	21.8	11.2
Red Deer	31.1	12.0	16.7	25.4	14.8
Slave Lake	39.3	9.8	16.6	21.7	12.6
St. Paul	42.9	10.7	15.5	18.5	12.4
Stettler	40.0	13.5	14.6	20.4	11.5
Wainwright	33.9	12.4	16.5	23.3	14.0
Wetaskiwin	40.6	12.7	16.0	18.7	11.9
Whitecourt	36.8	12.6	19.2	20.5	10.8
Province	26.3	11.4	14.0	24.3	24.0

Notes:
Less than high school graduation certificate includes "less than grade 9" and "grade 9-13 without a high school graduation certificate"
College includes "College without a certificate or diploma" and "College with a certificate or diploma"
University includes "University without a degree, certificate or diploma," "University with a certificate or diploma" and "University with bachelor's degree or higher"

TABLE 3.4
FAMILY STRUCTURE
BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

	LONE-PARENT FAMILIES %	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES %	FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN %
Athabasca	10.5	47.4	42.0
Barrhead	11.2	44.4	44.5
Brooks	9.2	51.9	38.9
Calgary	14.4	49.5	36.2
Camrose	11.1	44.0	45.0
Canmore	13.9	44.7	41.5
Cold Lake	13.5	52.7	33.7
Crowsnest Pass	13.9	41.8	44.3
Drayton Valley	11.7	50.0	38.3
Drumheller	9.7	46.8	43.5
Edmonton	16.1	48.8	35.1
Edson	10.8	48.9	40.1
Fort McMurray	13.5	57.1	29.3
Grande Prairie	12.5	51.5	36.0
High Level	14.8	62.8	22.5
High Prairie	17.2	50.6	32.3
Hinton	11.0	51.8	37.3
Lac La Biche	15.8	55.0	28.8
Lethbridge	13.1	46.7	40.2
Medicine Hat	12.8	45.5	41.7
Peace River	11.0	50.3	38.7
Red Deer	13.5	47.3	39.3
Slave Lake	18.6	55.7	25.9
St. Paul	12.9	45.9	41.2
Stettler	8.9	47.1	44.1
Wainwright	9.9	51.1	39.1
Wetaskiwin	18.1	43.5	38.4
Whitecourt	13.2	52.8	34.1
Province	14.4	48.9	36.7

TABLE 3.5
PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS, VISIBLE MINORITIES AND ABORIGINALS BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

	IMMIGRANTS %	VISIBLE MINORITY %	ABORIGINAL IDENTITY %
Athabasca	6.3	1.2	10.1
Barrhead	6.9	2.1	7.4
Brooks	8.6	4.0	2.2
Calgary	20.0	16.3	2.6
Camrose	4.8	1.1	1.9
Canmore	14.2	7.7	10.9
Cold Lake	4.1	1.3	15.7
Crowsnest Pass	7.9	1.8	13.2
Drayton Valley	6.6	1.3	7.6
Drumheller	5.9	1.4	2.0
Edmonton	17.8	14.6	4.3
Edson	5.7	1.3	5.9
Fort McMurray	8.3	6.2	14.6
Grande Prairie	5.9	2.6	8.4
High Level	3.8	1.1	36.9
High Prairie	3.2	1.4	37.4
Hinton	8.4	3.4	8.3
Lac La Biche	4.4	4.0	36.6
Lethbridge	10.6	3.9	5.8
Medicine Hat	7.6	3.1	2.1
Peace River	5.7	2.1	12.0
Red Deer	7.3	2.9	4.0
Slave Lake	3.0	2.3	50.0
St. Paul	4.5	1.2	17.5
Stettler	3.5	0.8	1.8
Wainwright	4.4	1.9	2.8
Wetaskiwin	6.2	2.1	22.3
Whitecourt	4.2	2.2	7.4
Province	14.9	11.2	5.3

TABLE 3.6
POPULATION OF ALBERTA CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
AADAC SERVICE AREAS, 2001

ATHABASCA	13,790
Athabasca*	2,415
Bondiss S.V.	104
Boyle	836
Island Lake S.V.	199
Island Lake South S.V.	71
Mewatha Beach S.V.	101
South Baptiste S.V.	44
Sunset Beach S.V.	50
West Baptiste S.V.	46
Whispering Hills S.V.	118
White Gull S.V.	36
BARRHEAD	34,555
Alberta Beach	762
Barrhead*	4,213
Birch Cove S.V.	50
Castle Island S.V.	10
Clyde	491
Larkspur S.V.	21
Onoway	847
Ross Haven S.V.	109
Silver Sands S.V.	126
South View S.V.	87
Sunset Point S.V.	176
Swan Hills	1,807
Thorhild	462
Val Quentin S.V.	143
West Cove S.V.	105
Westlock	4,819
Yellowstone S.V.	98
BROOKS	22,885
Bassano	1,320
Brooks*	11,604
Duchess	836
Rosemary	366
Tilley	422
CALGARY	1,030,055
Acme	648
Airdrie	20,382
Beiseker	838
Black Diamond	1,866
Calgary*	878,866
Carstairs	2,254
Chestermere	3,414
Cochrane*	11,798
Cremona	415
Crossfield	2,389
Didsbury	3,932
High River	9,345
Hussar	181
Irricana	1,038
Linden	636
Longview	300
Nanton	1,841
Okotoks	11,664
Rockyford	375
Standard	389
Strathmore*	7,621
Turner Valley	1,608
CAMROSE	40,305
Alliance	171
Bashaw	825
Bawlf	362
Bittern Lake	221
Camrose*	14,854
Daysland	779
Edberg	150
Ferintosh	150
Forestburg	870
Galahad	161
Hay Lakes	346
Heisler	183
Holden	374
Killam	1,004
Lougheed	228
New Norway	292
Rosalind	190
Ryley	437
Sedgewick	865
Strome	273
Tofield	1,818
CANMORE	23,480
Banff	7,135
Banff Nat'l Park	1,497
Canmore*	10,792
Ghost Lake S.V.	69
Kananaskis	462
Waiparous S.V.	55
COLD LAKE	28,190
Bonnyville*	5,709
Bonnyville Beach S.V.	74
Cold Lake*	11,520
Glendon	459
Pelican Narrows S.V.	112
CROWSNEST PASS	15,105
Cowley	225
Crowsnest Pass	6,262
Pincher Creek	3,666
Waterton Nat'l Park	155
DRAYTON VALLEY	30,900
Betula Beach S.V.	10
Breton	573
Drayton Valley*	5,801
Kapasiwin S.V.	15
Lakeview S.V.	15
Point Alison S.V.	10
Seba Beach S.V.	109
Spring Lake	457
Wabamun	601

DRUMHELLER	28,330
Carbon	530
Cereal	187
Delia	215
Drumheller*	7,785
Hanna	2,986
Morrin	252
Munson	222
Oyen	1,020
Three Hills	2,902
Trochu	1,033
Youngstown	184
EDMONTON	940,600
Beaumont	7,006
Bon Accord	1,532
Bruderheim	1,202
Calmar	1,902
Chipman	247
Devon	4,969
Edmonton*	666,104
Elk Island Nat'l Park	27
Fort Saskatchewan	13,121
Gibbons	2,654
Golden Days S.V.	125
Innisfree	219
Itaska Beach S.V.	10
Lamont	1,692
Leduc*	15,032
Legal	1,058
Mannville	722
Minburn	88
Morinville	6,540
Mundare	653
Nakamun Park S.V.	31
New Sarepta	382
Redwater	2,172
Sandy Beach S.V.	201
Spruce Grove	15,983
St. Albert*	53,081
Stony Plain*	9,589
Sundance Beach S.V.	37
Sunrise Beach S.V.	95
Thorsby	799
Vegreville*	5,376
Warburg	560
EDSON	13,860
Edson*	7,585
FORT MCMURRAY	42,605
Fort Mackay	437
Wood Buffalo Regional Municipality (inc. Ft. McMurray)*	41,466
GRANDE PRAIRIE	75,990
Beaverlodge	2,110
Grande Cache	3,828
Grande Prairie*	36,983
Hythe	582
Rycroft	609
Sexsmith	1,653
Spirit River	1,100
Valleyview*	1,856
Wembley	1,497
HIGH LEVEL	18,735
High Level*	3,444
Rainbow Lake	976
Wood Buffalo Nat'l Park	369
HIGH PRAIRIE	16,595
Donnelly	377
Falher	1,109
Girouxville	306
High Prairie*	2,737
McLennan	804
HINTON	14,620
Hinton*	9,405
Jasper	4,180
Jasper Nat'l Park	49
LAC LA BICHE	10,760
Lac la Biche*	2,776
Plamondon	347
LETHBRIDGE	143,500
Arrowwood	196
Barnwell	548
Barons	284
Cardston	3,475
Carmangay	255
Champion	355
Claresholm*	3,622
Coaldale	6,008
Coalhurst	1,476
Coutts	364
Fort MacLeod*	2,990
Glenwood	258
Granum	392
Hillspring	193
Lethbridge*	67,374
Lomond	171
Magrath	1,993
Milk River	879
Milo	115
Nobleford	615
Picture Butte	1,701
Raymond	3,200
Stavely	442
Stirling	877
Taber	7,671
Vauxhall	1,112
Vulcan	1,762
Warner	379
MEDICINE HAT	67,805
Bow Island	1,704
Burdett	264
Empress	171
Foremost	531
Medicine Hat*	51,249
Redcliff	4372
PEACE RIVER	26,870
Berwyn	546
Fairview	3,150
Grimshaw	2,435
Hines Creek	437
Manning	1,293

Nampa	372
Peace River*	6,240
RED DEER	183,720
Alix	825
Bentley	1,035
Birchcliff S.V.	105
Blackfalds	3,042
Bowden	1,174
Burnstick Lake S.V.	10
Caroline	556
Clive	591
Delburne	719
Eckville	1,019
Elnora	290
Gull Lake S.V.	143
Half Moon Bay S.V.	37
Innisfail	6,928
Jarvis Bay S.V.	124
Lacombe	9,384
Mirror	492
Norglenwood S.V.	267
Olds	6,607
Parkland Beach S.V.	97
Penhold	1,729
Ponoka	6,330
Red Deer*	67,707
Rimbey	2,118
Rocky Mountain House*	6,208
Sunbreaker Cove S.V.	86
Sundre	2,267
Sylvan Lake	7,493
SLAVE LAKE	14,085
Kinuso	231
Slave Lake*	6,600
ST. PAUL	27,590
Andrew	485
Derwent	111
Elk Point	1,440
Horseshoe Bay S.V.	52
Myrnam	322
Smoky Lake	1,011
St. Paul*	5,061
Two Hills	1,091
Vilna	269
Waskatenau	252
Willingdon	287
STETTLER	18,085
Big Valley	340
Botha	186
Castor	935
Consort	634
Coronation	902
Donalda	230
Gadsby	40
Halkirk	117
Rochon Sands S.V.	58
Stettler*	5,215
Veteran	292
White Sands S.V.	73
WAINWRIGHT	44,070
Amisk	181
Chauvin	366
Czar	205
Dewberry	200
Edgerton	403
Hardisty	743
Hughenden	235
Irma	435
Kitscoty	671
Lloydminster (Part)*	13,148
Marwayne	495
Paradise Valley	152
Provost	1,980
Vermilion	3,948
Viking	1,052
Wainwright*	5,117
WETASKIWIN	29,235
Argentia Beach S.V.	24
Crystal Springs S.V.	72
Grandview S.V.	85
Ma-Me-O Beach S.V.	81
Millet	2,037
Norris Beach S.V.	29
Poplar Bay S.V.	84
Silver Beach S.V.	39
Wetaskiwin*	11,154
WHITECOURT	18,480
Fox Creek	2,337
Mayerthorpe	1,570
Sangudo	377
Whitecourt*	8,334

PROVINCIAL POPULATION, 2001 – 2,974,810

SOURCE:

2001 Census
Alberta Finance Statistics
Office of Budget and Management
Economics and Public Finance

NOTES:

Provincial population total and AADAC service area totals include Municipal Districts, Counties, Reserves and other special areas; counts for these areas are not listed individually.

S.V. = Summer Village

* = AADAC Area Office, AADAC Institution or Funded Agency

APPENDIX 4

Population and Other Demographic Indicators Presented by Regional Health Authority

Population and Other Demographic Indicators

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES (RHA) (TABLES 4.1-4.6)

Source

Census 2001, Statistics Canada.

Notes

- Household income is the reported income from all individuals age 15 and over living in the same dwelling (regardless of relationship) for the calendar year preceding the census.
- Incidence of low income is the proportion of households that spent 20% more than average on basic necessities (i.e., food, shelter and clothing).
- The unemployment rate is the proportion of individuals aged 15 and over who were without paid work or self-employment but were available for work and either had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.
- Highest level of schooling is the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended or the highest year of university or college education completed for the population aged 20 and over.
- Two-parent families and families without children include both married and common-law couples.
- "Immigrants" refers to the proportion of the population born outside of Canada.
- "Visible minorities" refers to the proportion of the population, excluding Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.
- "Aboriginal identity" refers to the proportion of the population who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada* or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Highlights

- Keeweetinok Lakes and Northwestern RHAs have younger than average populations.
- Northern Lights and Calgary RHAs have the highest average annual household incomes.
- The incidence of low income is highest in Capital RHA followed by Keeweetinok Lakes RHA.

- Keeweetinok Lakes RHA has the highest unemployment rate, which is more than double the provincial average.
- Greater than average proportions of individuals with university education are found in the Calgary and Capital RHAs.
- Keeweetinok Lakes RHA has the greatest proportion of lone-parent families. Other RHAs with greater than average proportions of lone-parent families are Capital and Crossroads.
- Calgary and Capital RHAs have the greatest proportions of immigrants and visible minorities.
- Over half of the population in the Keewwtinok Lakes RHA identify themselves as Aboriginal.

TABLE 4.1
POPULATION AGE GROUPS
BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

	CHILDREN (0-11 YEARS) %	YOUTH (12-17 YEARS) %	YOUNG ADULTS (18-24 YEARS) %	MIDDLE ADULTS (25-44 YEARS) %	OLDER ADULTS (45-64 YEARS) %	SENIORS (65 YEARS AND OVER) %	TOTAL N
Chinook	17.5	9.6	10.7	26.6	21.9	13.7	147,085
Palliser	16.4	9.1	10.4	29.5	21.6	12.9	92,170
Headwaters	15.7	9.4	10.4	30.4	23.7	10.3	81,255
Calgary	15.5	8.3	10.2	34.8	22.2	9.0	951,395
RHA #5	17.5	10.2	8.4	28.4	22.8	12.7	56,290
David Thompson	16.8	9.6	9.9	30.1	22.2	11.4	189,035
East Central	16.7	9.8	8.8	27.6	22.4	14.8	101,160
Westview	17.8	10.4	9.1	30.6	23.9	8.2	92,205
Crossroads	19.0	10.9	8.5	28.1	22.3	11.3	42,500
Capital	15.1	8.4	11.0	31.9	22.7	10.9	829,530
Aspen	18.1	10.4	8.2	29.1	23.1	11.1	100,525
Lakeland	18.4	10.2	8.4	28.8	21.6	12.6	94,245
Mistahia	18.7	10.0	10.7	32.2	20.4	8.0	88,055
Peace	18.6	10.3	8.8	29.3	22.2	10.7	23,750
Keeweetinok Lakes	24.5	11.8	9.6	31.3	17.2	5.5	24,420
Northern Lights	18.1	10.3	11.3	36.9	21.4	2.0	42,605
Northwestern	29.9	11.7	11.6	29.6	13.1	4.1	18,585
Province	16.3	9.0	10.2	31.9	22.3	10.4	2,974,810

TABLE 4.2
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2000 $	INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME IN 2000 %	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN 2001 %
Chinook	$51,845	13.8	5.4
Palliser	$55,189	12.5	4.8
Headwaters	$66,550	9.4	4.2
Calgary	$74,042	14.1	4.9
RHA #5	$53,879	9.3	4.0
David Thompson	$57,952	11.3	5.1
East Central	$53,511	9.6	3.5
Westview	$64,648	8.3	5.1
Crossroads	$51,111	11.8	5.7
Capital	$61,239	17.3	5.6
Aspen	$57,044	10.2	5.2
Lakeland	$54,506	12.3	5.8
Mistahia	$62,816	9.9	5.6
Peace	$54,654	12.2	5.4
Keeweetinok Lakes	$52,858	15.4	11.2
Northern Lights	$93,234	6.8	4.8
Northwestern	$55,658	12.2	8.1
Province	$64,199	13.8	5.2

TABLE 4.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE %	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE %	TRADES CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA %	COLLEGE %	UNIVERSITY %
Chinook	30.8	11.3	14.5	24.3	19.0
Palliser	36.6	12.1	15.1	22.6	13.6
Headwaters	24.2	12.1	14.9	25.3	23.6
Calgary	20.0	10.7	12.0	25.1	32.2
RHA #5	33.9	12.3	15.8	24.4	13.7
David Thompson	31.4	12.1	16.7	25.3	14.6
East Central	35.7	13.4	15.6	21.5	13.8
Westview	30.0	13.6	18.4	23.3	14.7
Crossroads	39.6	13.4	16.0	19.3	11.8
Capital	24.4	11.0	13.1	24.8	26.7
Aspen	36.2	13.3	18.1	20.7	11.8
Lakeland	36.1	11.7	17.0	21.7	13.5
Mistahia	32.9	13.1	17.4	23.4	13.3
Peace	37.7	11.2	17.7	22.0	11.4
Keeweetinok Lakes	38.2	10.3	16.7	22.5	12.3
Northern Lights	22.0	12.6	23.7	24.4	17.3
Northwestern	54.1	9.0	11.8	15.8	9.2
Province	26.3	11.4	14.0	24.3	24.0

Notes:
Less than high school graduation certificate includes "less than grade 9" and "grade 9-13 without a high school graduation certificate"
College includes "College without a certificate or diploma" and "College with a certificate or diploma"
University includes "University without a degree, certificate or diploma," "University with a certificate or diploma" and "University with bachelor's degree or higher"

TABLE 4.4
FAMILY STRUCTURE
BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

	LONE-PARENT FAMILIES %	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES %	FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN %
Chinook	13.3	46.6	40.1
Palliser	12.0	46.9	41.1
Headwaters	11.1	47.2	41.7
Calgary	14.7	49.5	35.8
RHA #5	10.5	49.0	40.5
David Thompson	13.3	47.1	39.6
East Central	10.3	47.7	42.0
Westview	11.7	51.5	36.9
Crossroads	16.1	46.4	37.6
Capital	16.7	48.2	35.1
Aspen	11.2	50.1	38.7
Lakeland	12.9	49.8	37.3
Mistahia	11.9	51.8	36.3
Peace	11.5	49.7	38.8
Keeweetinok Lakes	20.4	53.6	26.0
Northern Lights	13.5	57.2	29.4
Northwestern	15.0	62.9	22.3
Province	14.4	48.9	36.7

TABLE 4.5
PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS, VISIBLE MINORITIES AND ABORIGINALS BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

	IMMIGRANTS %	VISIBLE MINORITY %	ABORIGINAL IDENTITY %
Chinook	10.6	3.9	6.8
Palliser	7.7	3.2	2.1
Headwaters	10.3	4.0	5.3
Calgary	20.9	17.5	2.3
RHA #5	6.8	1.4	7.2
David Thompson	7.2	2.9	4.0
East Central	4.3	1.4	2.4
Westview	7.2	1.8	7.0
Crossroads	5.9	2.0	16.8
Capital	19.3	16.4	4.2
Aspen	5.9	1.7	7.6
Lakeland	4.7	1.6	14.5
Mistahia	6.0	2.5	8.0
Peace	4.4	1.9	13.6
Keeweetinok Lakes	3.1	2.0	52.4
Northern Lights	8.3	6.2	14.6
Northwestern	3.8	1.1	37.0
Province	14.9	11.2	5.3

TABLE 4.6
POPULATION OF ALBERTA CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 2001

CHINOOK
Total Population 147,085

Barnwell 548
Barons 284
Cardston 3,475
Coaldale 6,008
Coalhurst 1,476
Coutts 364
Cowley 225
Crowsnest Pass 6,262
Fort MacLeod* 2,990
Glenwood 258
Granum 392
Hillspring 193
Lethbridge* 67,374
Magrath 1,993
Milk River 879
Nobleford 615
Picture Butte 1,701
Pincher Creek 3,666
Raymond 3,200
Stirling 877
Taber 7,671
Vauxhall 1,112
Warner 379
Waterton Nat'l Park 155

PALLISER
Total Population 92,170

Bassano 1,320
Bow Island 1,704
Brooks* 11,604
Burdett 264
Duchess 836
Empress 171
Foremost 531
Medicine Hat* 51,249
Oyen 1,020
Redcliff 4,372
Rosemary 366
Tilley 422

HEADWATERS
Total Population 81,255

Arrowwood 196
Banff 7,135
Banff Nat'l Park 1,497
Black Diamond 1,866
Canmore* 10,792
Carmangay 255
Champion 355
Claresholm* 3,622
Ghost Lake S.V. 69
High River 9,345
Kananaskis 462
Lomond 171
Longview 300
Milo 115
Nanton 1,841
Okotoks 11,664
Stavely 442
Turner Valley 1,608
Vulcan 1,762
Waiparous S.V. 55

CALGARY
Total Population 951,395

Airdrie 20,382
Beiseker 838
Calgary* 878,866
Chestermere 3,414
Cochrane* 11,798
Crossfield 2,389
Irricana 1,038

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY #5
Total Population 56,290

Acme 648
Carbon 530
Carstairs 2,254
Cereal 187
Cremona 415
Delia 215
Didsbury 3,932
Drumheller* 7,785
Hanna 2,986
Hussar 181
Linden 636
Morrin 252
Munson 222
Rockyford 375
Standard 389
Strathmore* 7,621
Three Hills 2,902
Youngstown 184

DAVID THOMPSON
Total Population 189,035

Alix 825
Bashaw 825
Bentley 1,035
Birchcliff S.V. 105
Blackfalds 3,042
Bowden 1,174
Burnstick Lake S.V. 10
Caroline 556
Clive 591
Delburne 719
Eckville 1,019
Elnora 290
Gull Lake S.V. 143
Half Moon Bay S.V. 37
Innisfail 6,928
Jarvis Bay S.V. 124
Lacombe 9,384
Mirror 492
Norglenwood S.V. 267
Olds 6,607
Parkland Beach S.V. 97
Penhold 1,729
Ponoka 6,330

Red Deer* 67,707
Rimbey 2,118
Rocky Mountain House* . 6,208
Sunbreaker Cove S.V. 86
Sundre 2,267
Sylvan Lake 7,493
Trochu 1,033

EAST CENTRAL
Total Population 101,160

Alliance 171
Amisk 181
Bawlf 362
Big Valley 340
Bittern Lake 221
Botha 186
Camrose* 14,854
Castor 935
Chauvin 366
Consort 634
Coronation 902
Czar 205
Daysland 779
Dewberry 200
Donalda 230
Edberg 150
Edgerton 403
Ferintosh 150
Forestburg 870
Gadsby 40
Galahad 161
Halkirk 117
Hardisty 743
Hay Lakes 346
Heisler 183
Holden 374
Hughenden 235
Irma 435
Killam 1,004
Kitscoty 671
Lloydminster (Part)* 13,148
Lougheed 228
Marwayne 495
New Norway 292
Paradise Valley 152
Provost 1,980
Rochon Sands S.V. 58
Rosalind 190
Ryley 437
Sedgewick 865
Stettler* 5,215
Strome 273
Tofield 1,818
Vermilion 3,948
Veteran 292
Viking 1,052
Wainwright* 5,117
White Sands S.V. 73

WESTVIEW
Total Population 92,205

Betula Beach S.V. 10
Devon 4,969
Edson* 7,585
Hinton* 9,405
Jasper 4,180
Jasper Nat'l Park 49
Kapasiwin S.V. 15
Lakeview S.V. 15
Point Alison S.V. 10
Seba Beach S.V. 109
Spring Lake 457
Spruce Grove 15,983
Stony Plain* 9,589
Wabamun 601

CROSSROADS
Total Population 42,500

Argentia Beach S.V. 24
Breton 573
Crystal Springs S.V. 72
Drayton Valley* 5,801
Grandview S.V. 85
Ma-Me-O Beach S.V. 81
Millet 2,037
Norris Beach S.V. 29
Poplar Bay S.V. 84
Silver Beach S.V. 39
Wetaskiwin* 11,154

CAPITAL
Total Population 829,530

Beaumont 7,006
Calmar 1,902
Edmonton* 666,104
Golden Days S.V. 125
Itaska Beach S.V. 10
Leduc* 15,032
New Sarepta 382
St. Albert* 53,081
Sundance Beach S.V. 37
Thorsby 799
Warburg 560

ASPEN
Total Population 100,525

Alberta Beach 762
Athabasca* 2,415
Barrhead* 4,213
Birch Cove S.V. 50
Bon Accord 1,532
Bondiss S.V. 104
Boyle 836
Castle Island S.V. 10
Clyde 491
Gibbons 2,654
Island Lake S.V. 199
Island Lake South S.V. 71
Larkspur S.V. 21
Legal 1,058
Mayerthorpe 1,570
Mewatha Beach S.V. 101
Morinville 6,540
Nakamun Park S.V. 31
Onoway 847
Redwater 2,172
Ross Haven S.V. 109
Sandy Beach S.V. 201
Sangudo 377
Silver Sands S.V. 126
South Baptiste S.V. 44
South View S.V. 87
Sunrise Beach S.V. 95
Sunset Beach S.V. 50
Sunset Point S.V. 176

Swan Hills 1,807
Thorhild 462
Val Quentin S.V. 143
West Baptiste S.V. 46
West Cove S.V. 105
Westlock 4,819
Whispering Hills S.V. 118
White Gull S.V. 36
Whitecourt* 8,334
Yellowstone S.V. 98

LAKELAND
Total Population 94,245

Andrew 485
Bonnyville* 5,709
Bonnyville Beach S.V. 74
Bruderheim 1,202
Chipman 247
Cold Lake* 11,520
Derwent 111
Elk Island Nat'l Park 27
Elk Point 1,440
Fort Saskatchewan 13,121
Glendon 459
Horseshoe Bay S.V. 52
Innisfree 219
Lac la Biche* 2,776
Lamont 1,692
Mannville 722
Minburn 88
Mundare 653
Myrnam 322
Pelican Narrows S.V. 112
Plamondon 347
Smoky Lake 1,011
St. Paul* 5,061
Two Hills 1,091
Vegreville* 5,376
Vilna 269
Waskatenau 252
Willingdon 287

MISTAHIA
Total Population 88,055

Beaverlodge 2,110
Fairview 3,150
Fox Creek 2,337
Grande Cache 3,828
Grande Prairie* 36,983
Hines Creek 437
Hythe 582
Rycroft 609
Sexsmith 1,653
Spirit River 1,100
Valleyview* 1,856
Wembley 1,497

PEACE
Total Population 23,750

Berwyn 546
Donnelly 377
Falher 1,109
Girouxville 306
Grimshaw 2,435
Manning 1,293
McLennan 804
Nampa 372
Peace River* 6,240

KEEWEETINOK
Total Population 24,420

High Prairie* 2,737
Kinuso 231
Slave Lake* 6,600

NORTHERN LIGHTS
Total Population 42,605

Wood Buffalo Regional Municipality (inc. Ft. McMurray)* 41,466

NORTHWESTERN
Total Population 18,585

High Level* 3,444
Wood Buffalo Nat'l Park 369

PROVINCIAL POPULATION, 2001 – 2,974,810

SOURCE:

2001 Census

Alberta Finance Statistics

Office of Budget and Management

Economics and Public Finance

NOTES

Provincial population total and RHA totals include Municipal Districts, Counties, Reserves and other special areas; counts for these areas are not listed individually.

S.V. = Summer Village

* = AADAC Area Office, AADAC Institution or Funded Agency

APPENDIX 5

Summary of Indicators
Alcohol, Other Drugs and Gambling

Summary of Indicators

AADAC SERVICE AREAS (TABLES 5.1-53)
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES (TABLES 5.4-5.6)

Source:

Various sources are noted in the body of this report.

Notes:

- The following tables summarize the ranking of each of the 28 AADAC Service areas and 17 RHAs.
- Rankings correspond to those shown in each of the respective tables from this report. Summary tables are intended to enable the reader to see how a particular area ranked across all indicators. A rank of 1 indicates an area had the highest score on a calculated rate and a rank of 28 (AADAC) or 17 (RHA) indicates an area had the lowest score.
- Time periods for the indicators vary by fiscal or calendar year based on data availability and release date of the report.

AADAC Highlights:

- In general, most service areas fluctuated in rankings across report indicators. However, Calgary service area consistently ranked near the bottom and High Prairie service area ranked near the top across many indicators.

RHA Highlights:

- Considered individually, the Keeweetinok Lakes RHA ranked high across most indicators while the Calgary RHA ranked low across most indicators. The ranking of the remaining RHAs varied across report indicators.

TABLE 5.1
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 1 2001/02	TABLE 3 2001/02	TABLE 5 2001	TABLE 7 2001
Athabasca	21	3	9	18
Barrhead	26	11	24	23
Brooks	11	17	14	7
Calgary	16	28	28	25
Camrose	24	5	20	20
Canmore	1	15	12	15
Cold Lake	9	18	10	11
Crowsnest Pass	10	1	17	13
Drayton Valley	28	22	19	21
Drumheller	27	6	21	22
Edmonton	15	27	27	24
Edson	6	20	7	9
Fort McMurray	3	24	3	4
Grande Prairie	8	19	11	8
High Level	12	12	6	5
High Prairie	20	8	2	1
Hinton	2	4	8	12
Lac La Biche	18	13	16	6
Lethbridge	25	25	23	16
Medicine Hat	13	26	26	28
Peace River	17	14	15	17
Red Deer	14	23	18	19
Slave Lake	4	9	1	2
St. Paul	23	2	13	14
Stettler	22	10	25	26
Wainwright	5	7	22	27
Wetaskiwin	19	21	4	3
Whitecourt	7	16	5	10

Table 1–Alcohol Sales (Wholesale $) per person
Table 3–Retail Liquor Licenses
Table 5–Rate of Impaired Driving and Failure/Refusal to Provide Breathe Sample
Table 7–Rate of Disturbing the Peace, Non-Sexual and Sexual Assault

TABLE 5.2
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 9 2001	TABLE 11 2001/02	TABLE 12 2001/02	TABLE 15 2001
Athabasca	15	10	9	7
Barrhead	28	17	8	2
Brooks	7	13	7	13
Calgary	26	26	26	14
Camrose	11	16	12	19
Canmore	13	15	16	3
Cold Lake	25	8	19	22
Crowsnest Pass	18	6	5	1
Drayton Valley	24	24	28	20
Drumheller	19	9	14	6
Edmonton	23	28	27	10
Edson	21	21	18	15
Fort McMurray	6	23	15	28
Grande Prairie	9	19	25	18
High Level	5	4	21	23
High Prairie	2	1	4	4
Hinton	22	22	23	27
Lac La Biche	3	12	1	16
Lethbridge	17	18	10	5
Medicine Hat	16	14	11	12
Peace River	14	2	24	24
Red Deer	20	20	13	17
Slave Lake	1	11	6	21
St. Paul	8	5	2	9
Stettler	27	27	20	8
Wainwright	12	25	22	26
Wetaskiwin	10	3	3	11
Whitecourt	4	7	17	25

Table 9–Rate of Alcohol-Involved Injury and Fatality Collisions
Table 11–Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)
Table 12–Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses)
Table 15–Alcohol-Related Mortality

TABLE 5.3
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 17 2001	TABLE 19 2001/02	TABLE 20 2001/02	TABLE 23 2001	TABLE 25 2001
Athabasca	19	25	8	21	10
Barrhead	25	27	18	7	15
Brooks	10	4	9	21	13
Calgary	23	22	26	11	22
Camrose	9	8	21	14	23
Canmore	5	16	14	9	6
Cold Lake	13	14	16	21	24
Crowsnest Pass	7	20	25	21	2
Drayton Valley	12	26	17	17	28
Drumheller	15	2	28	3	17
Edmonton	24	23	27	7	7
Edson	8	9	10	21	19
Fort McMurray	1	10	24	19	26
Grande Prairie	11	17	11	19	9
High Level	6	7	1	21	25
High Prairie	4	3	3	1	11
Hinton	2	24	23	10	3
Lac La Biche	21	13	12	21	18
Lethbridge	22	12	20	17	5
Medicine Hat	26	6	22	12	8
Peace River	20	19	5	16	12
Red Deer	17	11	13	6	4
Slave Lake	18	28	2	4	20
St. Paul	16	5	7	2	27
Stettler	28	15	19	12	16
Wainwright	27	18	15	14	14
Wetaskiwin	14	1	6	5	21
Whitecourt	3	21	4	21	1

Table 17–Rate of Cannabis and Other Drug Offences
Table 19–Drug-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)
Table 20–Drug-Related Morbidity (Poisonings and Other Diagnoses)
Table 23–Drug-Related Mortality
Table 25–Rate of Prescriptions Dispensed for Drugs Monitored by the TPP

TABLE 5.4
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 27 2001/02	TABLE 28 2001/02	TABLE 29 2001/2	TABLE 33 2001/02
Athabasca	26	5	17	20
Barrhead	22	16	25	21
Brooks	24	15	7	7
Calgary	13	20	28	6
Camrose	18	23	23	12
Canmore	27	28	26	27
Cold Lake	3	11	11	13
Crowsnest Pass	15	13	5	19
Drayton Valley	19	24	12	17
Drumheller	25	25	18	28
Edmonton	8	9	24	9
Edson	12	6	3	22
Fort McMurray	6	1	4	1
Grande Prairie	7	14	16	5
High Level	17	22	6	18
High Prairie	1	18	20	24
Hinton	10	4	10	14
Lac La Biche	2	10	13	26
Lethbridge	14	26	27	8
Medicine Hat	9	17	15	2
Peace River	16	12	9	15
Red Deer	11	19	22	4
Slave Lake	23	2	2	11
St. Paul	4	7	14	23
Stettler	21	27	19	25
Wainwright	28	8	8	16
Wetaskiwin	5	21	21	10
Whitecourt	20	3	1	3

Table 27–Per Person Charity Gaming Expenditures
Table 28–Per Person Lottery Expenditures
Table 29–Per Person VLT Expenditures
Table 33 –Rate of Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Lines

TABLE 5.5
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
AADAC SERVICE AREAS
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 35 2001/02	TABLE 36 2001/02	TABLE 37 2001/02	TABLE 41 2001	TABLE 2.1 2002/03
Athabasca	3	3	4	7	4
Barrhead	12	19	10	5	12
Brooks	1	15	15	13	8
Calgary	27	28	24	19	21
Camrose	14	13	8	9	25
Canmore	28	26	28	25	15
Cold Lake	17	18	21	23	5
Crowsnest Pass	6	5	5	1	27
Drayton Valley	23	23	25	11	23
Drumheller	9	11	6	2	13
Edmonton	25	27	23	16	26
Edson	8	22	20	14	7
Fort McMurray	26	25	27	28	9
Grande Prairie	22	20	18	22	2
High Level	15	8	22	24	18
High Prairie	7	1	1	12	19
Hinton	24	24	26	26	3
Lac La Biche	11	7	11	15	1
Lethbridge	20	21	16	6	22
Medicine Hat	10	17	7	10	16
Peace River	2	14	9	17	17
Red Deer	19	16	14	21	11
Slave Lake	5	2	17	27	10
St. Paul	4	4	3	4	6
Stettler	18	12	2	3	20
Wainwright	21	9	12	20	28
Wetaskiwin	16	6	13	8	24
Whitecourt	13	10	19	18	14

Table 35–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Major Cause
Table 36–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Contributing Cause
Table 37–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Major Risk Factor
Table 41–Tobacco-Related Mortality
Table 2.1–Admissions to AADAC

TABLE 5.6
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 2 2001/02	TABLE 4 2001/02	TABLE 6 2001	TABLE 8 2001
Chinook	15	14	9	9
Palliser	7	13	14	14
Headwaters	2	9	12	12
Calgary	11	17	17	17
RHA #5	17	6	7	7
David Thompson	10	12	8	8
East Central	9	1	15	15
Westview	5	11	11	11
Crossroads	13	8	5	5
Capital	8	16	16	16
Aspen	16	7	13	13
Lakeland	12	4	10	10
Mistahia	4	10	6	6
Peace	14	3	4	4
Keeweetinok Lakes	3	2	2	2
Northern Lights	1	15	3	3
Northwestern	6	5	1	1

Table 2–Alcohol Sales (Wholesale $) per person
Table 4–Retail Liquor Licenses
Table 6–Rate of Impaired Driving and Failure-Refusal to Provide Breathe Sample
Table 8–Rate of Disturbing the Peace, Non-Sexual and Sexual Assault

TABLE 5.7
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 10 2001	TABLE 13 2001/02	TABLE 14 2001/02	TABLE 16 2001
Chinook	12	8	5	1
Palliser	8	7	6	6
Headwaters	13	10	7	2
Calgary	17	16	17	9
RHA #5	5	6	4	3
David Thompson	11	12	8	12
East Central	10	14	11	14
Westview	9	15	15	10
Crossroads	15	3	3	11
Capital	16	17	16	5
Aspen	14	11	10	7
Lakeland	7	5	2	4
Mistahia	4	9	14	13
Peace	6	1	13	16
Keeweetinok Lakes	1	4	1	8
Northern Lights	3	13	9	17
Northwestern	2	2	12	15

Table 10–Rate of Alcohol-Involved Injury and Fatality Collisions
Table 13–Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)
Table 14–Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses)
Table 16–Alcohol-Related Mortality

TABLE 5.8
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 18 2001	TABLE 21 2001/02	TABLE 22 2001/02	TABLE 24 2001	TABLE 26 2001
Chinook	14	8	12	11	2
Palliser	15	1	10	8	6
Headwaters	11	10	11	6	10
Calgary	16	14	17	6	14
RHA #5	10	4	15	2	15
David Thompson	9	7	6	2	1
East Central	13	9	9	9	13
Westview	7	16	13	9	4
Crossroads	4	2	4	2	12
Capital	17	15	16	4	5
Aspen	8	17	8	6	7
Lakeland	12	6	7	6	3
Mistahia	6	12	5	12	8
Peace	5	11	3	4	9
Keeweetinok Lakes	3	13	1	1	11
Northern Lights	1	5	14	12	17
Northwestern	2	3	2	14	16

Table 18–Rate of Cannabis and Other Drug Offences
Table 21–Drug-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)
Table 22–Drug-Related Morbidity (Poisonings and Other Diagnoses)
Table 24–Drug-Related Mortality
Table 26–Rate of Prescriptions Dispensed for Drugs Monitored by the TPP

TABLE 5.9
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 30 2001/02	TABLE 31 2001/02	TABLE 32 2001/2	TABLE 34 2001/02
Chinook	11	15	14	6
Palliser	8	9	6	2
Headwaters	17	17	16	16
Calgary	10	13	17	3
RHA #5	16	16	11	17
David Thompson	7	12	13	4
East Central	14	7	9	10
Westview	12	4	10	15
Crossroads	4	11	5	8
Capital	5	6	15	7
Aspen	15	10	12	14
Lakeland	2	3	7	12
Mistahia	6	8	8	5
Peace	9	5	4	11
Keeweetinok Lakes	1	2	3	9
Northern Lights	3	1	2	1
Northwestern	13	14	1	13

Table 30–Per Person Charity Gaming Expenditures
Table 31–Per Person Lottery Expenditures
Table 32–Per Person VLT Expenditures
Table 34–Rate of Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Lines

TABLE 6.0
RANK ORDER OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF SUBSTANCE USE
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES
(RANK: 1 = HIGHEST 28 = LOWEST)

	TABLE 38 2001/02	TABLE 39 2001/02	TABLE 40 2001/02	TABLE 42 2001	TABLE 2.2 2002/03
Chinook	13	11	8	1	12
Palliser	2	9	3	4	6
Headwaters	14	14	13	9	17
Calgary	17	17	15	11	9
RHA #5	7	7	6	3	15
David Thompson	10	10	7	13	3
East Central	9	6	4	6	16
Westview	11	13	14	12	13
Crossroads	6	5	9	2	8
Capital	15	16	16	8	14
Aspen	5	8	10	7	11
Lakeland	3	3	2	5	4
Mistahia	12	12	11	14	1
Peace	1	2	1	10	7
Keeweetinok Lakes	4	1	5	15	5
Northern Lights	16	15	17	17	2
Northwestern	8	4	12	16	10

Table 38–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Major Cause
Table 39–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Contributing Cause
Table 40–Tobacco-Related Morbidity, Major Risk Factor
Table 42–Tobacco-Related Mortality
Table 2.2–Admissions to AADAC

Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
An Agency of the Government of Alberta

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ISBN 0-7785-0508-1